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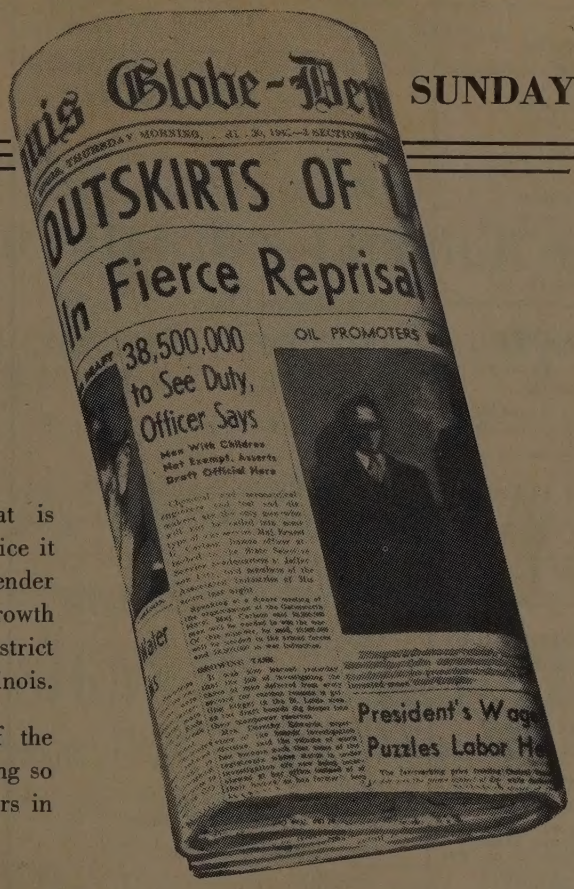

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EGYPTIAN KEY

APRIL - MAY, 1943

Volume 1 Number 1

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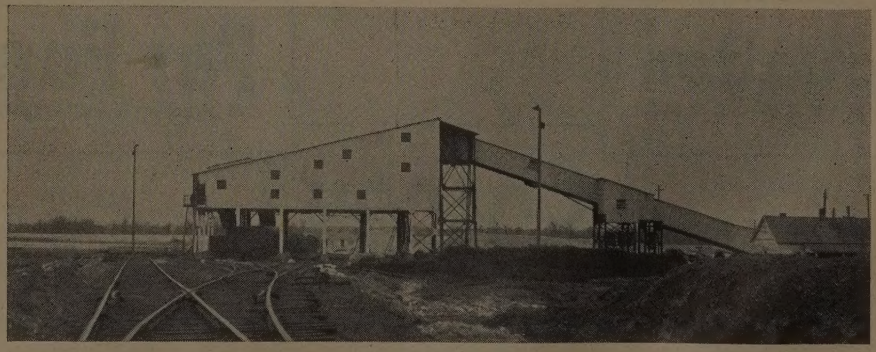


Buckhorn Mine

Egyptian KEY

OPENS THE DOORS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

EGYPTIAN KEY makes its bow with this issue. Designed as a publication devoted to Southern Illinois, it will appear every two months. Although the magazine will be distinctly regional in character, the particular region involved is one that interests almost all Americans. Many national movements have had their roots in Egypt. Many have been conceived by Egyptians as they tramped the hills and hollows of their beloved birthland. Many more will be forthcoming.

EGYPTIAN KEY will be devoted to the causes, the efforts, the hopes of Egypt. It will trace her growth, her history, and her future. It will hold up to the world her accomplishments. It will light a torch for the citizens of Egypt. It will cheer her leaders and damn her defamers. It will boost, not knock.

EGYPTIAN KEY believes in the right—and duty—of every American to strive to better himself. It believes in ambition. It believes in free speech. It believes in free enterprise. It believes in the Constitution of the United States, and will exercise those certain "inalienable rights" guaranteed thereunder.

EGYPTIAN KEY will have neither sectarianism, politics, nor sex. It will not be the mouthpiece for any organization. It is not allied with any political party or any "special privilege" bloc. It is interested in all sections of Egypt, not in some particular area.

EGYPTIAN KEY believes in a positive psychology. It has no time for a negative psychology. It believes not in asking alms but in raising a sweat. It believes not in tearing down but in building up.

EGYPTIAN KEY will endeavor to keep an even keel when telling the glories of Egypt. To overdraw is as bad as to underrate. EGYPTIAN KEY stands ready to tell, to print, to prove, that Egypt is a land of Americans, fighting Americans, who have what it takes.

EGYPTIAN KEY believes in the American Way.

Over the hill in beautiful Egypt.

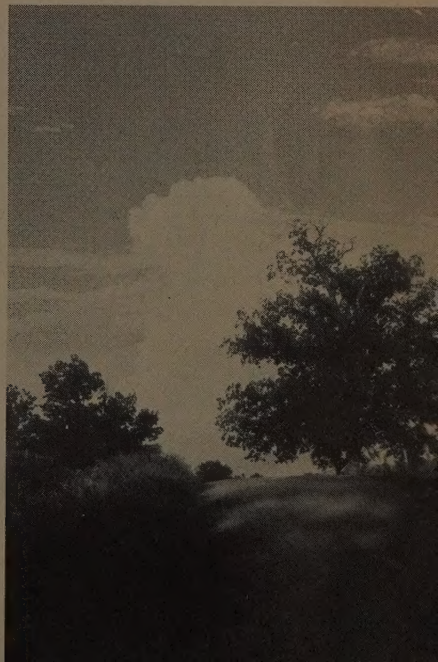


Photo by Dean Hill, Harrisburg

UNDER THREE FLAGS

By Barbara Burr Hubbs

The story of the progress of Egypt from the first white settlers to the present day.

THREE flags float over Fort Chartres State Park in Southern Illinois: the lilies of France, the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, and the Star Spangled Banner. The snowy white and brilliant colors tell the story of Illinois as white men wrote it. For nearly half the years that story covers, Illinois meant Southern Illinois save for occasional footnotes and scattered paragraphs.

The French chapter begins with the Mississippi voyage of Jolliet and Father Marquette in 1673. Their observations and their conversations with the Indians, taken with those of succeeding French explorers, paint a picture of a varied landscape where fertile soil and a wealth of other resources would welcome European settlers. When the Jesuit fathers persuaded the Kaskaskia Indians to move southward from their home near Lake Peoria, a beginning was made toward settlement of Southern Illinois. Traders and voyageurs followed the missionaries and their converts, soldiers were required to protect the trade, farmers and artisans came to supply the needs of all. Cahokia, St. Phillipe, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia became thriving villages. Fort Chartres is the finest relic we have of the inland empire whose future glory was planned at the court of Versailles. The rule of France in America was ended by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

British occupation makes a brief chapter. Merchants from the English colonies along the seacoast made the permanent contribution by settling among the French. Along with the trading goods, descriptions of Illinois began to travel over the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard.

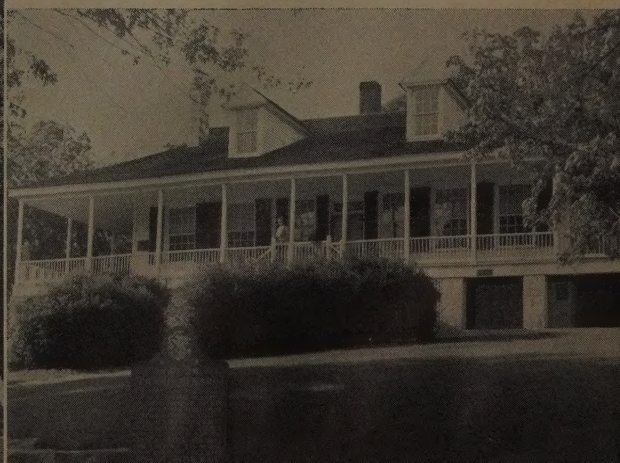
George Rogers Clark and his company of Virginia militia brought British rule to an abrupt close. Their forced march across Southern Illinois ended in the bloodless capture of Kaskaskia on July 4, 1778. By one bold stroke the entire country northwest of the Ohio River was added to the infant United States of America. This territorial claim was confirmed by a second, even more arduous, campaign. Clark and his Virginians, with the French militia from the towns along the Mississippi, waded and swam through the icy flood waters of the Little Wabash and the Wabash rivers to capture the British fort at Vincennes.

Then began the countless repetitions of Clark's westward march. Afoot and on horseback, in two-wheeled carts and in ox-drawn wagons that could be floated across the streams, the settlers came from Tennessee and Kentucky, from Virginia, and the Carolinas. Shawneetown, Elizabethtown, Golconda, Metropolis, and Cairo grew as gateways of Southern Illinois. Morris Birkbeck and George Flower led their English compatriots to new homes on the prairies of Edwards County. Conrad Will and Singleton Kimmel induced numerous families of Pennsylvania Germans to settle in Jackson and Union Counties.

Political authority shifted ever westward. Virginia's County of Illinois became part of the Northwest Territory of the United States. Indiana Territory was formed,

Original powder magazine, Fort Chartres State Park. Oldest structure in the Northwest Territory.
Photo Illinois Dept. Pub. Wks. & Bldgs.

Pierre Menard house at the foot of the hill below Fort Kaskaskia State Park.
Photo Illinois Dept. Pub. W



then Illinois Territory. The center of local government remained relatively fixed at Kaskaskia. Statehood was granted December 3, 1818 and a state capitol was rented in the old French town.

Great names in national affairs dot the pages of Southern Illinois' story for those years. Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, as governors of Virginia, administered the affairs of Illinois. Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory gave his name to the first organized of Illinois' 102 counties. Governor William Henry Harrison of Indiana Territory approved ferries and roads that Southern Illinois still uses.

Governor Ninian Edwards of Illinois Territory gave place to Governor Shadrach Bond of the State of Illinois. Nathaniel Pope, as territorial representative in congress, secured extension of the northern boundary of the new State to place the port of Chicago within Illinois rather than the future Wisconsin. John McLean and Daniel Pope Cook were in turn the congressman from Illinois, whose population permitted a delegation of one only. Pierre Menard, who left his native Quebec as an Indian trader, and Elias Kent Kane, who sought fortune in the west after graduation from Yale, labored together in Kaskaskia for the future greatness of Illinois. Edward Coles sacrificed a fortune and his political future to prevent the blot of slavery from resting upon Illinois. John Reynolds roused the placid farmers of Southern Illinois to defend the northern frontier from Black Hawk and his warriors.

These men and the citizens they represented came, with few exceptions, from the southern states of the original thirteen or from families who had lived there. Social and economic customs, their common experiences, even blood relationships, tied Southern Illinois sympathies to the old South. When economic and political issues divided the nation, set brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor, Southern Illinois men and women were likewise divided until the larger issue became apparent. Should the union be preserved? There was but one answer. John A. Logan, John A. McClernand, Michael Lawler, Green Berry Raum, led the men of Southern Illinois at Henry and Donelson, at Corinth and Vicksburg, and with Sherman to the sea.

When those men in blue came home, they offered to the world the sacred rites of Memorial Day. At a Carbondale cemetery in the spring of 1866 John A. Logan took part in a neighborly service honoring the graves of his comrades. Two years later as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Logan issued General Orders No. 11, calling on all posts to remember the heroic dead with flags and flowers. Thence grew a national holiday, called variously Dedication, Decoration, and Memorial Day.

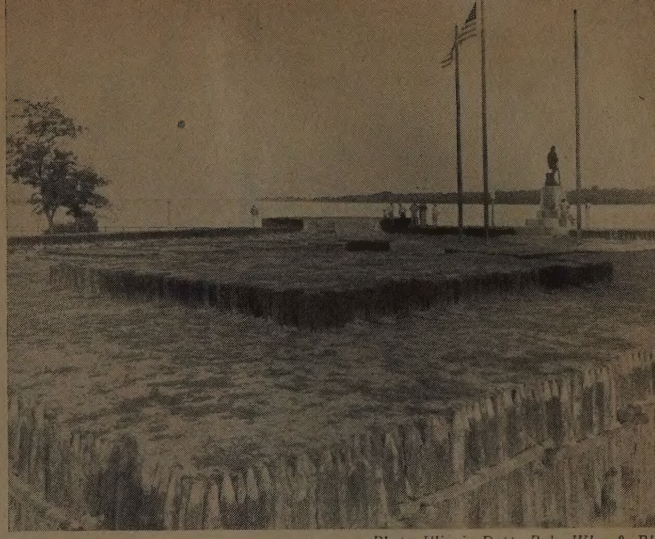


Photo Illinois Dept. Pub. Wks. & Bl

George Rogers Clark statue, Leon Hermant, sculptor, and reconstructed stockade, Fort Massac State Park.

Meantime Logan's own career flourished in the United States Senate, and he came to be considered presidential timber. In 1884 he was the candidate for vice-president on the Republican ticket headed by James G. Blaine. Death overtook him two years later when his ultimate ambition seemed near fulfillment.

Two other sons of Southern Illinois played leading parts at Washington, although other states can claim their mature years: William Jennings Bryan and William E. Borah.

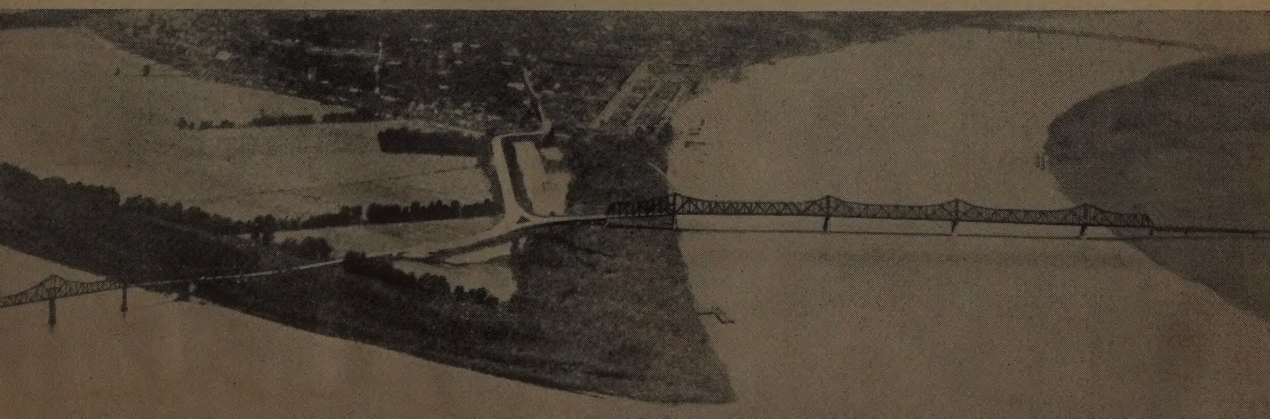
Judge Silas Bryan knelt beside the bench of many a Southern Illinois courtroom and implored divine guidance upon his judicial decisions. His son was born at Salem, in a house still preserved for the public's visits.

Senator Borah was born on a farm near Fairfield and attended the academy whose building still stands at Enfield.

With a truly American community of spirit Southern Illinois has made her mark upon her sons and daughters. Farmers and miners, statesmen and heroes bear equally their part in her greatness.

Confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Cairo.

Photo courtesy Cairo Association of Commer



A TRAGIC TREK

By Will Griffith

Forced emigration, concentration camps, and uprooting of families are not the exclusive property of Europe today. A century ago the Cherokee nation experienced a similar fate.

MANY marches have been made across Illinois and out of Illinois to other parts of the country. The two marches of George Rogers Clark and his men, one westward to Kaskaskia and the other eastward to Vincennes, were heroic hikes. The epic exodus of the Mormons from Illinois has been the subject of book and verse. The story of the '49-ers has been written and told for generations. The march of the Spanish across Illinois has been studied by the historians of the early days. Many other important treks have been made across Illinois soil. Clark's marches were made for military purposes, as were those of the Spanish; the Mormons had become embroiled with their neighbors over religious matters; the '49-ers were seeking a land of golden plenty.

A different kind of march was that of the Cherokee. They were being moved to an unknown spot in a distant land. Theirs was a forced exodus. They were not at fault. They were a persecuted people.

From the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Georgia to Oklahoma is a matter of a thousand miles, more or less. From the forest covered mountain land of your forebears to a barren western plain is a distance not to be calculated in terms of miles. From freedom to planned economy is a span not yet estimated.

The Cherokee were natives of the Great Smokies and sister ranges. In these mountains they had lived for generations, conducting themselves as good Indians. They were a high type of redskin. It is doubtful if any other Indian nation displayed as much character, had as much education, as did the Cherokee. The white man wanted the lands of the Indian and decreed he should be removed to the western wastes of Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. It was as yet undeveloped, as yet uncivilized, as yet un-lubricated by oil.

In 1830, gold had been found in the mountains of the Cherokee. The Governor of Georgia immediately claimed the gold mines and the lands of the Indians for the state. This act served to bring to a climax the trouble fomenting for years between the state of Georgia and the Cherokee nation. Finally the United States government became entangled in the dispute. Treaties were made and promptly broken by the white man; new treaties made; more arguments engaged in; new oppressions instituted; until President Andrew Jackson, a rabid Indian hater, forced Congress to ratify a treaty which required the Indian nation to be moved to territory west of the Mississippi River.

Subversive elements in the Cherokee nation, renegades bribed with promises of land and money, and those who did not understand the political maneuverings, united to bring about the signing of this treaty through a minority faction in the absence of the real leaders of the Cherokee. By this chicanery the entire nation was made to agree to the westward migration.

The official census of the year 1835 shows the Cherokee population to be divided among four states. In Georgia were 8946; in North Carolina, 3644; in Tennessee, 2528; and in Alabama, 1424; a total of 16,542.

In 1838, approximately 17,000 Cherokee were herded into stockades by soldiers of the United States Army to await their forced removal to the West. Concentration camps are not new—we had them in 1838!

The first contingent to leave numbered between four and five thousand Indians. It was routed through Tennessee, northern Alabama, thence onto boats and brought down the Tennessee and Ohio rivers to the west bank of the Mississippi River. There the Cherokee were disembarked and taken overland to the Indian Territory.

Sickness and death resulted from this journey in the heat of summer. John Ross, president of the Cherokee nation, and other leaders submitted to General Winfield Scott, in charge of the deportation, a proposal for the remaining Cherokee themselves to handle the westward movement. The proposed overland route was not unknown to the Cherokee. On November 8, 1837 under

Picture at top of page is of the highway bridge on State 146 immediately west of Dixon Springs. The highway crosses the gorge over the highest spandrel type bridge in Illinois. The highway approximates the Cherokee trail across Egypt. (Photo by W. V. Rathbone.)

the leadership of B. B. Cameron, 365 Cherokee entered Illinois at Golconda and started across Egypt, traveling in wagons. On the tenth of November they built a bridge across Cypress Creek and on the eleventh passed through Jonesboro, camping at Clear Creek in the Mississippi River bottoms. They crossed that river during the three following days.

The successful journey of these Cherokee emigrants, made without duress, caused the leaders of the nation to feel that the proper way to carry out the enforced removal was to follow the course of the earlier travelers. Upon acceptance of their proposal, the Indians were organized into detachments of approximately one thousand, and leaders appointed. Among them were a Cherokee Baptist minister, Jesse Bushyhead, and a Cherokee Presbyterian minister, Stephen Foreman. Slightly more than thirteen thousand started the westward journey, the number including their Negro slaves. Through McMinnville and Nashville, Tennessee, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky, they marched, and crossed the Ohio River on a ferry at Golconda, Illinois. The United States had agreed to finance the trip but did not offer to move their homes, their lands, their graves, their sentimental associations.

The Cherokee were not savages. They were not uneducated. They were civilized. They had a constitution for their nation modeled after our own precious document. They had schools and a college. They had a newspaper known as *The Cherokee Phenix*. Sequoya, who had no knowledge of the English language, had designed an alphabet of the Cherokee language made up of eighty-five characters. Scholars rank it as second to our own alphabet. Ours took three thousand years to develop! As a memorial to this great Indian philosopher, the giant redwood trees of California were given his name in 1849.

The only faults of the Cherokee were the possession of valuable land and the coloring of their skin. What a comedy Fate played on the white man! The gold in the Cherokee lands was negligible in value compared to that of the oil found in later years in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma.

Across the hills of Egypt the Cherokee marched, their route approximating that of the present State Highway 146. The sick, the aged, and the children rode in wagons, while the other men and women slowly plodded along, with horsemen guarding their flanks. Provisions, bedding, cooking utensils, and household goods crowded the remaining space in the wagons. Each division was made up of approximately 1000 persons, 350 horses, and 50 wagons. At night each camp stretched about one-half mile.

It was a sorrowful sight, that march across the rough trails of Egypt. The first detachment left the starting point in Tennessee, October 1, 1838. Nine more started during October and four in November, the last leaving November 4, 1838. As the Cherokee labored across the rugged terrain of Egypt they were able to cover about ten miles a day. The sick, the dying, the new-born, surrounded by the weary, footsore, and in many cases, barefoot, men and women, made a pitiful picture. From ten to fifteen burials were made each day.

Rations were issued daily: one pound of beef or salt pork, or three-quarters of a pound of bacon; one pound of flour or three half pints of meal. To each hundred rations were issued four pounds of coffee; eight pounds of sugar; three pounds of soap; and four pounds of salt.

No traveling was done on Sundays. On those days religious services were held.

When the westward march was begun about two thousand Cherokee were hidden in the mountains of the East. The task of ferreting them out promised to be an expensive and an almost endless one. General Scott sent word to a patriarch of the tribe, Tsali (Charley), that if he and his party would surrender and be shot, General Scott would permit the remaining Cherokee to stay in their native haunts, unmolested.

Soldiers had come to Tsali's home to take the family to the concentration camp. For the women it was a hard journey. At last, Tsali's wife lagged behind overcome with fatigue. A soldier prodded her in the back with his bayonet. Her cries told Tsali, his brother, and his sons, of her treatment. Angered, they fought the soldiers, took their guns, killed one of them, and escaped to the mountains.

When Tsali received the message of General Scott he pondered. He looked out over the vast range of the mountains he loved. He viewed the sky, he scanned the valleys, he thought of the grave of his wife, who had died as the result of exposure while hiding from the soldiers. In a few minutes came the simple statement, "We will go." General Scott, moved by the extreme youth of the younger son, released him. The others were stood before a firing squad composed of Cherokee, forced to act as executioners. The guns barked. Four brave Indians passed to their eternal peace. Because of Tsali's sacrifice the Cherokee reservation exists today in the Great Smoky Mountains where lives a remnant of the tribe. The white man has no corner on patriotism.

The Cherokee who marched across Egypt faced a severe winter. Before the last detachments reached the Mississippi River it was full of floating ice and impossible to cross. Forced to stay in Egypt for several weeks, the Cherokee suffered severely. Insufficient protection against the unusual weather took its toll. Many slept on the frozen ground with only a blanket for protection. Hundreds died, many were ill. The sound of funeral rites mingled with the wails of the new-born.

Egyptians repeat many stories of the hardships endured by the Cherokee during their enforced stay in Egypt. Egyptians did all in their power to assist them, furnishing food and grain to many.

The receiving agent for the Federal government checked 1645 Cherokee missing when the last detachment had reported in Indian Territory during March, 1839. Hundreds had died in the concentration camp before the exodus started and many had died of those who had taken the southern route. As they reached the West many more died from the exposure of the trip. As near as could be calculated, the toll of the forced deportation was about 4000, with 1645 lost en route.

Two historical markers erected by the State on State Highway 146 bear testimony to the trials of the Cherokee. One marker is found about midway between West Vienna and Anna and the other just east of Ware.

The Cherokee called the trek "Nunna-da-ul-tsun-yi," which has been translated "trail where they cried." From that translation was evolved the popular name "Trail of Tears." It is alliterative but it does not seem correct. It is hard to conceive of Indians shedding tears. Tsali did not cringe nor cry when facing the firing squad. Indians are by nature stoical. Although not as poetic a name, a better one would be "a tragic trek."

EGYPT . . . The Story of a Name

By Barbara Burr Hubbs

Many times the question is asked "Why is it called Egypt?" The answer is given in detail.

"COME unto me; and I will give you the good of the land of Egypt, and ye shall eat the fat of the land."

Joseph's promise to his brothers has been fulfilled countless times for those who come into Southern Illinois. No documentary proof can be cited of a christening ceremony but from usage numerous explanations have arisen. Traditions have flowered until the name of Egypt in Illinois is one spoken proudly by her sons and daughters, and admiringly by her friends.

The first similitude is the migration of the Kaskaskia Indians from their homes on the Illinois River to the east bank of the Mississippi River near a river to which they gave their name. The Jesuit missionaries sought to remove their converts from the depredations of the Iroquois and the sure starvation that follows constant defensive war. The Indians and French found their new home to be a long valley made exceedingly fertile by periodic overflow of a river comparable to the Nile. The cultivation of wheat, introduced to the Indians by the Jesuit fathers, was immediately successful. Soon this narrow strip of the great Illinois country was shipping quantities of grain and flour down the river to New Orleans. Thus a granary for France in the new world was established, even as Egypt had served the nations of the ancient world.

The Indian mission was moved south in the autumn of 1700. A century later Americans of English descent began to filter into the French villages and the river valley became known as the American Bottom. Some of these Americans penetrated the wilderness now Madison County and named their settlement Goshen. As the brothers of Joseph said to the Pharoah:

"The famine is sore in the land of Canaan; now therefore let thy servants dwell in the land of Goshen."

Goshen settlement became Edwardsville. In 1808 one of the first wagon roads in the state was cut southeast to the saltworks at Equality. Over this Goshen Road rolled the tides of immigration as they crossed the Ohio River. The name of the road became identified with the country it traversed, for many settlers found homes to their liking long before they reached the road's end at Edwardsville.

Then in 1818 John Comegys of Baltimore and certain residents of Kaskaskia organized a bank and land company. A great tract on the delta between the mouth of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers was purchased for development. The commercial metropolis they visioned at this intersection of the two great natural highways of the continent was named Cairo. Thus the similarity to ancient Egypt spread south as well as north.

The winter of the deep snow brought another similitude to add to the story. "The famine was over all the face of the earth. . . . And all countries came into Egypt for to buy corn; because the famine was so sore in all lands."

Snow drifts in which many a man and horse were lost covered all central and northern Illinois. Farmers who had scarcely become settled in their new homes were forced to feed their animals until late spring. Snow covered all vegetation that might have furnished pasturage, and precious seed corn was fed sparingly to keep the stock alive. Not until June could a new crop be planted. Then a killing frost early in September destroyed all hope of a harvest.

But in Southern Illinois, where settlements were older and the climate more temperate, corn was plentiful. Caravans of eight and ten wagons formed, to go south and buy bread stuff, grain for the cattle, and seed for the next crop. These pioneers were familiar with their Bibles, and a common answer to a greeting on the road became, "We are the sons of Jacob, going into Egypt to buy corn." Southern Illinois became known as the granary of the State. The name Egypt was accepted proudly.

Other Egyptian names were written on the map of Southern Illinois. The name of Thebes, an early capital of ancient Egypt, was given the village that served as seat of Alexander County until 1863. There is a hamlet and township named Delta in the same county.

When towns were springing up along the newly built Illinois Central Railroad, one in Union County was named Dongola. There is a province of that name in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Karnak, site of the great temple on the Nile, lent its name to a village built for the workmen of a lumber company in Pulaski County. Carmi, center and seat of White County, bears the name of one of the very sons of Jacob who joined the migration to ancient Egypt.

Robert G. Ingersoll began his career in Egypt. Read the story of his life in Egypt written by Barbara Burr Hubbs in the June issue of EGYTIAN KEY*—the second in the series "Idols of Egypt." The series will tell in a concise manner the important and interesting facts in the lives of those men and women of Egypt who have played important roles in the American scene.*

IDOLS OF EGYPT

1. William Jennings Bryan

By Will Griffith

The first of a series about the stalwarts of Egypt — men and women who have played leading roles in the modern world.

GIANTS grow from the soil. It seems there is something in the fresh loam, in the rocks and hills, in the trees and sky that begets broad thoughts. Something that causes deep roots in man.

In an ordinary frame house in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, on March 19, 1860, a son was born to Silas and Mariah Bryan, the fourth child of a family of nine. This boy was named William Jennings. The son of a staunch Democrat it was a natural course for him to be a Democrat. The son of a devout man it followed he likewise was extremely devout. Otherwise the pattern was different.

Judge Silas Bryan was of a stern cast, not a good mixer, more or less of a martinet in home and courtroom. Son William was just the opposite. He was a friend of all men, a good campaigner, a likeable cuss even if you happened to be a Republican.

Egypt is a land of contrasts, a land of light and shadow. What other section of America could have molded two men, from similar surroundings, of equal opportunity, raised in religious atmospheres, into the proponents of the opposites in belief—Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, and William Bryan, the fundamentalist? It is to be regretted they were not contemporaries. What a battle that would have been! What oratorical offensives would have been taken! What rhetoric would have resounded!

At Salem, the young Bryan passed through the stages of Willie, Billy, and Will. He hunted rabbits on the surrounding countryside, climbed fences, fished in the nearby creeks, cut his initials in his school desk, and comported himself as any young American boy. None of the citizens of Salem had any idea of his future greatness. His life was influenced largely by the women of his family. The Judge, with a circuit of five counties, was away from home for long periods. Bill's mother, his sister Fannie, and his cousin Mollie, were the emphatic factors in his early life. Cannot their influence be traced through his mature years?

Judge Silas Bryan was a devout man. While attending McKendree College he became ill and in his suffering prayed to God, promising Him, that if permitted to survive and get his degree from college, to offer prayers three times daily the rest of his life. Silas Bryan lived and got his degree. He kept his promise. Court was opened each day with prayer by the Judge. It is related that frequently during his judgeship he retired to his chambers for a prayerful communion with his God before rendering a decision. When twitted by Bob Ingersoll, then a Peoria lawyer, that quite a few of the Judge's decisions had been reversed by the Supreme Court, the Judge replied that the Supreme Court had been wrong, not God.

Will's father was a Baptist, his mother a Methodist. When still a lad Will decided to join the Presbyterian Church. To the glory of the Bryan family the differences in the religious affiliations of the various members of the family interferred not one whit either in their family relations or their church duties.

William Jennings Bryan lived in Salem until he left for Jacksonville where he entered Whipple Academy and followed from it to Illinois College in the same city. While in his first year at Whipple Academy, Will wrote his father to ask for five dollars with which to buy a new pair of pants, stating that the ones he had were "frayed, and shiny and baggy at the knees" making him self-conscious and out of keeping with the better dressed citizens of Jacksonville. The Judge wrote in reply "Down here in Salem, in Marion County, your old home, the people measure a man's ability not by the length of his trousers, but by the breadth and depth of his brains. Your mother, when you get home, will attend to your trousers for you."

In the summer following his first year at Jacksonville, Will was at home in Salem. That was 1876, the year of the presidential election which was long to be remembered by both the winners and the losers. The Midwest was seething with unrest. The farmers had just begun to feel their power. In a two-year period 1465 granges had been organized in Illinois. The agricultural interests were combining; they were sampling their power. Judge Silas and Mrs. Bryan went to Philadel-

Interior of the Bryan Museum, Salem.

Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew

phia to see the Centennial Exposition. Will at home in Salem read the political news and made a decision. He would attend the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Upon his arrival at the convention hall Will could not gain an entrance. Frantically rushing from door to door he sought a means of getting inside. Not for nothing was he posssesed of that Irish smile. A policeman pushed him through a window where from that precarious perch he heard the oratory of Daniel W. Voorhees the "tall sycamore of the Wabash," "Blue Jeans" Williams, from the same Hoosier state, Marse Henry Watterson from Kentucky and other leaders of the party. Samuel Tilden was nominated. It was Will's first presidential convention—but not his last one.

A course in law at Chicago University brought him to his chosen field. He returned to Jacksonville and opened a law office. In a few years business took him to Lincoln, Nebraska. He saw opportunity for a lawyer in the rising West and moved to that town. Soon he began to flame before the West and the Central States as "the boy orator of the Platte." Although the Platte is a long way from Egypt, we contend there was something, and probably still is, in the soil of Egypt that begets oratory. Bryan, Ingersoll, Logan, Borah, Breese, to mention a few of the better known, trod Egyptian soil.

William Jennings Bryan, "the Commoner," continued his upward climb. It was not long until he refused "to press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, to crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." That speech made at Chicago before the Democratic National Convention in 1896, resulted in his nomination for the Presidency. Defeated, he returned to the battle front two more times, each time getting the nomination but losing the election. He climaxed his public work as Secretary of State in the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson for two years, resigning his post when he and Wilson differed on international policies.

With his virtual retirement from politics, Bryan gave his great talents to the cause of religion. He was an ardent fundamentalist. He entered the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tennessee, as the opponent of the famous agnostic, Clarence Darrow. Worn by the strain of the hot tempestuous days in the blistering courtroom, saddened by the reactions of many citizens, he laid down a few days later to rest and lapsed into eternal sleep.

A crusader all his mature life, he was greatest in defeat. He was not a successful candidate. One of the chief reasons for his failure to be elected president was his vision. He could see much farther than the man in the street. He could see too far for the financial barons of the East. He always was ahead of his time. He advocated many reforms, only to watch them and himself defeated. But he lived to see some of them put into practice. Others have since been made the law of the land. Woman suffrage, prohibition, campaign contributions publicity, direct election of United States senators, income taxes, representation of labor in government, the return of the Philippines to their native owners, abolition of government by injunction, currency reform—he advocated them all. Today we have seen them all put into practice and all but one remain in our national life.

In 1858 two Illinoisans were candidates for the United States senatorship, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Four thousand eighty-five more votes were cast for Republicans than for Democrats but when the state legislature met to elect a senator, as was the procedure in those days, Lincoln could not obtain enough votes for his election. Judge Silas Bryan was one of those who opposed Lincoln and who voted against him. If William had been alive and could have convinced the country of the merits of the direct election of senators, Lincoln would have been elected to the senate and very likely never would have been president.

Upon William Jennings Bryan's nomination to the highest office in the land by the Democratic party in 1896, he returned to Salem, where his three children had been left in the care of his sister, Fannie. It was a great homecoming for this son of Egypt.

Judge Silas Bryan had for many years entertained an ambition to own a country estate. He in time gratified that desire, purchasing a large tract of land about one mile north of the center of Salem. The family moved to the country when Will was six years of age. The home, at 408 South Broadway, in which he was born, is today the Bryan Museum. In it are to be seen many souvenirs of a busy, successful life, lived most of the time in the public eye. Furniture, clothing, objets d'art, personal belongings, and a great number of letters of famous persons from all over the world, may be seen and enjoyed by the visitor. It is a fact that as time passes and Bryan recedes in the distance, he seems to grow rather than diminish in the eyes of the world and more visitors call at the old Bryan home to see the relics and pay their respects.

Immediately to the north of the Bryan museum is the Bryan-Bennett Library. The ground for the library was the gift of William Jennings Bryan and the cost of the building was shared by him and an admirer and friend, Philo S. Bennett, of New Haven, Connecticut. The Bryan home was moved a few feet from its original site to make room for the library.

The Bryans were typically Egyptian. The Judge came to Salem as a very young boy. He married Mariah Elizabeth Jennings of Walnut Hill, a settlement just a few miles south and east of Centralia in Marion County. There was a peculiar influence in Egypt in the days of Will's formative years. Born just a year before the beginning of the Civil War, he reached the age of understanding as the war was ending. He experienced the thrill of hearing at first hand the tales brought back by the returning soldiers. He lived through the lean years that followed the war. He listened to the rehash of the causes and results of the war. He knew proponents of the winning and of the losing sides. It was not a complaisant period in the life of Egypt. Negroes flooded north, the Egyptians of Southern stock were not any too well pleased with the outcome of the conflict, carpet baggers were in existence, prosperity was at a low ebb. As we look back upon Bryan's boyhood days we can see the pattern that ultimately shaped the man who was to thrill the nation with his oratory, to advocate startling reforms, to travel back and forth and up and down our land preaching to Chautauqua audiences, orating to political gatherings on his new-fangled policies, which seemed at the time to be those of a crack-brain.

As time marches on William Jennings Bryan throws a larger and deeper shadow upon the American scene. As the years pass by, be we Democrat or Republican, fundamentalist or evolutionist, wet or dry, isolationist or internationalist, we all alike can say sincerely, "William Jennings Bryan was a great man."

SPOTLIGHT ON EGYPT

By Katharine and Will Griffith

As a spotlight picks out first one and then another item to bring them into momentary prominence, this story tells just enough about many places in Egypt to whet the reader's appetite for more information.

EGYPT is the fruit and vegetable basket of the housewife, the coal bucket of industry, the oil tank of transportation, and the safety deposit box of a vast mineral wealth.

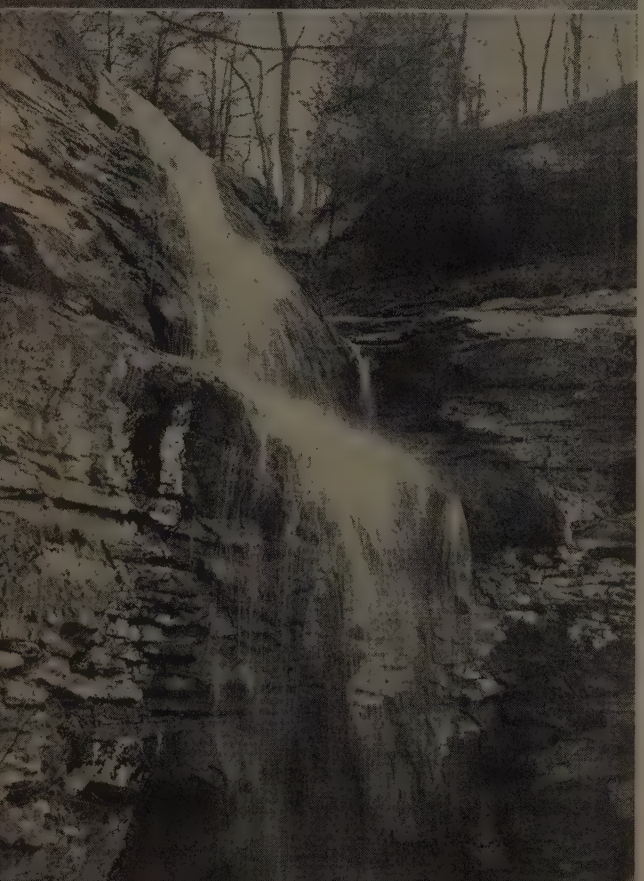
Egypt is a land of contrasts. The prairies meet the hills in the angle formed by three great rivers—the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash. Lush bottom lands brush against the rocky crags of the uplifts; forest trees bend in the wind just a short distance from the stagnant waters of the few remaining swamps; deep gashed valleys lie sequestered amid peaks of the Ozarks; sluggish creeks eventually meet the broad rivers.

Corn and cotton, magnolias, southern pine and northern oaks, mansions and cabins, barren rocks and orchard covered hills crowd this section of Illinois where southern hospitality meets northern vitality.

In this spearhead of the North piercing the vitals of the South are many places of interest—scenic, historic, industrial. River barges and boats, steam and diesel powered railroad trains, airlines, and motor highways serve the section where still, here and there, a mule pulls its load. We are prone to think of the rare, the beautiful, the unusual, as found at a great distance from our homes. One who is not acquainted with Egypt, upon becoming friendly, will find he many times has gone farther and seen less; spent more and gotten less; consumed more time and effort and had much less to store in memory's attic.

Natural bridge near Pomona.

Photo U. S. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest



Egypt extends deep into the heart of the South. Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is the lowest as well as the southernmost point of Illinois. In the early stages of the Civil War, Cairo, the southernmost of the Union defenses, was farther south than the capital of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia.

Agricultural products run the gamut from corn to cotton, from wheat to tobacco, from apples to sweet potatoes, from beans to berries, from melons to peaches.

The only east and west mountain range in the United States—the Illinois Ozarks—provides the rugged scenery of Egypt. The early settlers of the Northwest Territory came down the Ohio River from the East and up the natural water routes from the South. The plentiful water supply of the many springs, the mild climate, the beauties of nature, and the nostalgic contour of the hills, combined to cause them to settle in Egypt. It was the first part of Illinois to be settled and had become a civilized section before the upper part of the State became populated.

It is impossible to tell in one sitting all the glories of Egypt—to relate all its interesting historical tales, to describe all its beauty, to picture the story of its industry. The map on pages 20 and 21 shows all the towns mentioned below and by the use of numbers keyed to the text, the approximate locations of all places referred to that are not immediately in or adjacent to towns. This spotlight of Egypt, arranged in alphabetical order, is only an appetizer for the enlarged stories to follow in future issues.

ALTO PASS is the highest point in Egypt served by a railroad. Cliff View Park furnishes a good view of the heavily wooded Illinois Ozarks.

ALBION, seat of Edwards County, was settled in 1818 by English colonists under the leadership of Morris Birkbeck and George Flower. A monument to Birkbeck stands on the courthouse lawn. The old houses of the town are: the Harris house (1826), a half block west of the square; the French house (1841), north of the library; and the Thompson house (1842), now the public library. Former Governor Louis L. Emmerson was born in the house now occupied by the Edwards County Historical Society. Albion had the first public library in Illinois.

ANNA is in the center of a fruit and vegetable region. The Anna Market serves commercial buyers from many states. The largest horse and mule market in the United States is on the southeast edge of the town. On the east edge of the city is the Anna State Hospital with a capacity of three thousand patients. The Illinois Central Railroad depot has been named Pelley Station to honor J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, who started his career at Anna as an employee of the railroad. Frank Willard, cartoonist, creator of the comic strip "Moon Mullins," was born in Anna. Abraham Lincoln visited in the D. L. Phillips' home.

BALD KNOB (38), so named from the absence of trees on its top, is about six miles west and south from the village of Alto Pass. The peak, reached over a winding

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Top—Chalk cliffs from below Pine Hills Skyline Drive. (Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew.) Bottom—Burden Falls. (Photo by W. V. Rathbone.)

graveled road through the Shawnee National Forest, affords a panoramic view of about six hundred square miles of scenic beauty. On Easter morning more than ten thousand persons attend the annual sunrise service held on top of Bald Knob. The summit, 1030 feet in elevation, is the second highest point in Egypt.

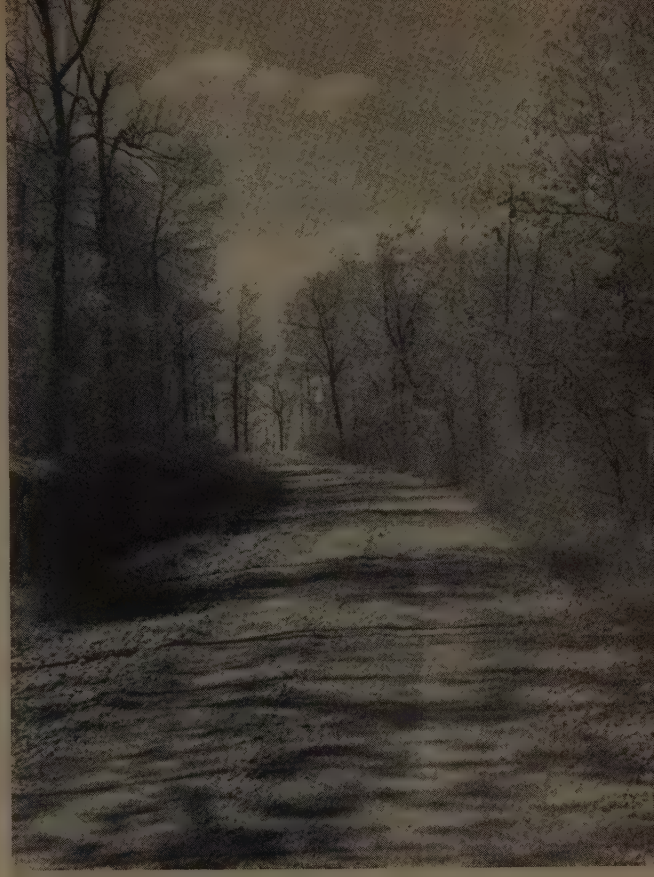
BATTERY ROCK (57) is about a mile below a ferry across the Ohio River, three miles from the village of Lamb. As early as 1814, Zadoc Cramer in "The Navigator," a detailed account of his explorations of the Ohio River, describes Battery Rock, which then bore that name. The claim the name originated from fortifying the point during the Civil War is incorrect. The rock is best seen from the river, although a good view is obtainable from the Kentucky shore.

BELLEVILLE, the seat of St. Clair County, has many old and interesting houses. Side by side are those of modern architecture and those a century or more old, showing European influence, mostly German. A high percentage of the houses are built of brick. The home of former Governor John Reynolds stands at 110 North Illinois Street. Belleville was once the home of former Governors William H. Bissell and Ninian Edwards. Ninian Wirt Edwards, son of the governor, also lived in the city. He was the first superintendent of public instruction in Illinois. Lyman Trumbull, United States senator from Illinois, who wrote the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, was a resident of Belleville. The Lincoln Hotel, North High and East A streets, was built in 1847. A marker on the wall of the Belleville Junior High School, on Lincoln Street, relates that Abraham Lincoln spoke October 18, 1856, from the balcony of the Scheel home which then stood at that place.

BELL SMITH Springs Area (50) is six miles south from Harrisburg on State 34 and west on a good graveled road from Mitchellsville, through Delwood, about fourteen miles in the Shawnee National Forest. It is a scar upon the earth's surface which affords great interest to students of nature. At some prehistoric time a mighty force of water coursed through the region, broke off great pieces of rocks, splintered others, ground down parts of some, and bored through different strata. The result is a most rugged section filled with raw cliffs, jagged rocks, and many freak formations. The most unusual interest of the area is the Natural Bridge, 150 feet long, 30 feet wide, 60 feet high, longer than the Natural Bridge of Virginia but not as high. Another formation, the Ship's Prow, resembles the front of a ship. A cunningly hidden stairway cut in the stone cliff affords a means of reaching the lower level. Spring water is abundant and many odd and curious rocks and pebbles can be found.

BENTON lies in the heart of the coal and oil fields of Egypt. It is the seat of Franklin County and boasts the first drive-in bank deposit window in Illinois. John A. Logan practiced law in Benton.

BIRD HAVEN (2), established by Dr. Robert Ridgway, for many years curator of birds in the United States National Museum at Washington, is north and east of



Top—Shadows on the trail. (Photo by Dr. N. A. Hermann, Harrisburg.) Bottom—Anvil Rock. (Photo U. S. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest.)

Olney a short distance. At his death he willed the arboretum to the University of Chicago. His grave is in the grounds. In the wild life sanctuary may be seen the native birds of Illinois and a great variety of trees and plants. It is open to the public upon application.

BORAH BIRTHPLACE (4), six miles northeast of Fairfield, is where former Senator William E. Borah was born and spent his childhood. He attended a country school east of Fairfield.

BRIDGEPORT, as well as the surrounding area, was important in the early development of the oil industry in Illinois. Today the tank farm of the Ohio Oil Company lies at the eastern edge of town. It has forty-eight oil storage tanks, each holding from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels.

BROOKPORT lies at the north end of a toll bridge from Paducah, Kentucky, affording entry into Egypt. Sprawled over the lowlands adjacent to the river, Brookport is a typical Ohio River town.

BROWNFIELD AREA includes Porter Springs, Blowing Springs, and Money Cave, all about five miles northeast of Brownfield. The cave is so named from its use as a rendezvous by a band of counterfeiters. Rugged scenery is the attraction at Avery Hollow about three and one-half miles north of Brownfield. In Pine Hollow about three and one-half miles northwest of Brownfield icicles frequently remain until late spring. East of town the late sun rays light the multi-colored sandstone sides of Cedar Bluff.

BUFFALO SALT LICK (18) was an important cog in the salt industry in Egypt in the early 1800's. Remains of old evaporation pans and equipment may be seen at the site about three and one-half miles west of the village of Horseshoe.

BUNCOMBE SCENIC VIEW (47) has wayside parking places along the east side of State 37 north of Buncombe to provide ample space from which to enjoy the view of the rolling hills to the east.

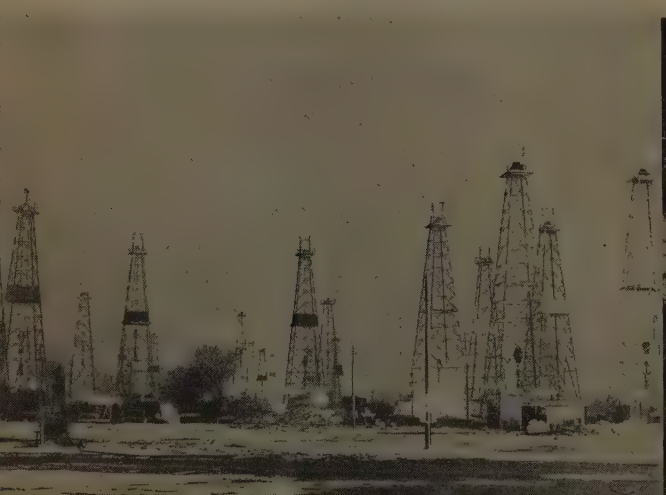
BURDEN FALLS (49) is west of the village of Delwood on the road to Bell Smith Springs. In the spring and fall and other wet seasons, a thin stream of water falls from a rocky shelf to the broken rocks below. Legend says the Indian squaws ground their corn on the rocks at the foot of the falls and then carried their burden of meal up the steep sides to their tepees.

CAHOKIA is the oldest settlement in Illinois. The Church of the Holy Family, the oldest church building in Illinois, was constructed in 1799, on the site of the original church which was built just one hundred years earlier, 1699, and stands alongside the brick church in use today. Near the church are the priest's house, almost as old, and the Jarrot mansion, begun 1799 and completed 1806, where La Fayette was entertained in 1825. Back of the old church is the graveyard of the early settlers. The Cahokia courthouse, reconstructed by the State, is a historical memorial, the first seat of justice in Illinois. It is claimed the Indian, Pontiac, was murdered at Cahokia.

CAIRO, the seat of Alexander County, is the southernmost point in Illinois. Low water mark at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 268 feet, is the lowest elevation in Illinois. The town is protected from the waters of the two rivers by dikes. The highways enter through a flood prevention levee which can be closed by an iron gate resembling a portcullis. Magnolia and gingko trees mingle with those of the northern belt, cotton and tobacco grow on surrounding farms along with the corn and vegetables of the North. Much of the material used by Edna Ferber in her novel *Show Boat* was obtained from the Cairo neighborhood. The correct pronunciation of the name is "Care-o." General U. S. Grant had his headquarters (1861-1862) in the Ohio Building, 609 Ohio Street. He lived in Room 215 of the Halliday Hotel, then known as the St. Charles. Fort Defiance was located just south of the hotel. A bronze plaque at Ohio and Sixth streets proclaims that Flag Officer, later Admiral, Foote, assembled the Western Gunboat Flotilla in the harbor during the Civil War. The United States Marine Hospital on Cedar Street was erected during the year 1885. The bronze statue *The Hewer* by George Gray Barnard, sculptor, stands on Washington Street between Ninth and Tenth streets. At the entrance to the public library is the bronze *Fighting Boys* by Janet Scudder, sculptor. The second floor of the library offers a museum of Indian and Civil War relics. Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets on Washington Avenue the old mansions impart the flavor of the deep South with their architectural style and their

Oil derricks grow in bunches in Egypt.

Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew



Typical scene on the Shawnee lakes.

Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm.

Photo U. S. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest

View from Fountain Bluff, the Mississippi River in the background.

large lawns studded with gorgeous magnolia trees. The Maud Rittenhouse home stands at Seventh and Walnut streets. Toll bridges furnish entry from Kentucky and Missouri.

CANTONMENT WILKINSON-VILLE was located at Chain-o-Rocks on the Ohio River. The fort was occupied from 1797 to 1804 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel David Strong. He and some of his men are buried near the site. Not far away, a century earlier in 1702, the Va Bache Tannery was built by Charles Juchereau de St. Denis who had received the grant of the buffalo hunting rights for the region from the French crown. A historical marker alongside State 37 at the village of Grand Chain tells of the cantonment, which was about three miles south.

CARBONDALE is the home of Southern Illinois Normal University, at the south edge of town. It is the largest teachers college in Illinois. The zoology department has a pretentious museum of venomous snakes and the social science department a museum of pertinent subjects. The first rural practice school in Illinois stands to the north of State 13, just west of town. On the west side of U S 51, across from the university, is the Baptist Foundation, a school for the training of Baptist ministers. On the east side of town is Woodlawn Cemetery where in April 1866, a memorial service was held with General John A. Logan as the principal speaker. From this service he received the inspiration that caused him in 1868 when commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic to issue General Orders No. 11, proclaiming a national memorial day on the thirtieth of May. Alexander M. Jenkins, who resigned as lieutenant governor of Illinois to become president of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

CARLYLE, seat of Clinton County, for many years was the home of Sidney Breese, justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who is buried in the Carlyle Cemetery. The Truesdail Hotel has a register on display containing the signatures of many famous men of the past. Just east of town on the old Vincennes-St. Louis Trace is a suspension bridge built in 1860, with 35-foot towers and a span of 280 feet. One mile east of town is the Carlyle State Fish Hatchery.

CARMI, seat of White County, had as its first courthouse and jail two log cabins built by John Craw, about 1820. The buildings later were joined and made into a house, occupied for many years by United States Senator John M. Robinson and his family. Across the street stands the house of Edwin B. Webb, friend of Lincoln and frequent candidate of the Whig party in Illinois. A plaque in the downtown park proclaims thirty-five Revolutionary War soldiers are buried within the county. William Wilson, justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, is buried in a local cemetery.

CAVE HILL (19) rises six hundred feet above the Saline River bottoms. The cave in the side of the hill can be explored for more than a mile. The impressive cliff towers over the countryside about eight miles south-

east of Harrisburg and three miles west of Horseshoe.

CAVE-IN-ROCK State Park takes its name from its chief attraction, a mighty cave in the towering bluff facing the Ohio River. The cave is 55 feet wide, 20 feet high at the entrance, and 108 feet deep. It antedates all existing records. It was used as a hide-out by robbers, pirates, and assassins in the early days. The view of the river from the top of the bluffs above the cave is splendid. Other interesting rock cliffs are on either side of the cave. The park lies at the east edge of the village of Cave-in-Rock.

CENTRALIA lies in the center of a fine peach and Kieffer pear territory. The "Thunderbolt Express," first temperature-controlled train for the transportation of fruit, was placed in operation between Centralia and Chicago. The first locomotive to burn Illinois coal successfully was converted from a wood-burning engine in the Illinois Central shops at Centralia. General George B. McClellan, later commander in chief of the Union Army in the Civil War, lived at 224 West Broadway while acting as chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. A profusion of gas flares burning in the vast oil fields of the neighborhood makes the drive into the Centralia district a spectacular one at night. Wamac, a suburb of Centralia, is the first place in Illinois where women exercised the right of suffrage. A village election four days after the right to vote had been granted gave the women of Wamac the honor.

CHEROKEE ENCAMPMENTS (40) (45) are designated by two state historical markers, one a short distance east of Ware on State 146 and another between Anna and West Vienna on the same highway. They relate the story of the tragic trek of the Cherokee Indians from their homes in the East to the Indian Territory, 1838-1839.

CHESTER is a picturesque town straddling a winding ridge along the Mississippi River. The seat of Randolph County, Chester is the legatee of Kaskaskia, first capital of Illinois. At the north edge of town are the Illinois Security Hospital and the Menard Branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary. Automobiles on the new highway toll bridge across the Mississippi River, trains on the railroad along the east bank of the same stream, and river boats and barges on the bosom of the river, throw in sharp contrast the three methods of transportation. At the northeast edge of town a State monument in Evergreen Cemetery marks the grave of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois. The first newspaper published in Illinois, the *Illinois Herald,* was edited by Matthew Duncan, at Kaskaskia, 1814-1816. Kaskaskia became the capital of Illinois Territory in 1809 and the capital of the state of Illinois upon its admission to the Union in 1818. It was situated on the lowland about three miles north of the present town of Chester. Kaskaskia lies buried beneath the waters of the Mississippi River, due to a change in its course. General James Shields lived in Kaskaskia in the early days of the State. He later served as United States senator from Illinois and still later as senator from two other states. Elzie Crisler Segar, creator of "Pop-eye, the Sailor," was born in Chester.

CLARIDA SPRINGS (50) near the south end of the Bell Smith Springs Area, with springs and Sand Cave, is an additional attraction of the region.

CLARK MARKERS trace the route of George Rogers Clark and his men across Egypt to take Kaskaskia from the British. The markers, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, are located as follows: west of Ozark on U S 45; near Forman on the Burlington right of way; near the top of Chance Hill on State 146 three miles west of Vienna; on State 37 about one and one-half miles south of Goreville; and about two miles north of Goreville to the east of State 37.

COBDEN nestles amid verdant hills upon which apples, peaches, and vegetables are raised in abundance. Parker Earle, in 1866, built a refrigerated box to hold two hundred quarts of strawberries and shipped it to Chicago. As an outgrowth of this revolutionary idea the refrigerated freight car came into existence. Earle's box is in the Illinois Central museum at Chicago. Agnes Ayres, star of the silent motion pictures, and Mary Tracy Earle, author, were born in Cobden. About three miles east from Cobden is Kerr Bluff. Prehistoric men known as Bluff Dwellers lived in two-level recessed caves in the bluff.

COLD SPRINGS AREA (48), two and one-half miles west of Bloomfield, has as chief attractions the Jug, Dripping Springs, Blowing Springs, and Benson's Bluff.

COLUMBIA, with many houses of German architecture, is a quaint old town settled in the very early days of Illinois.

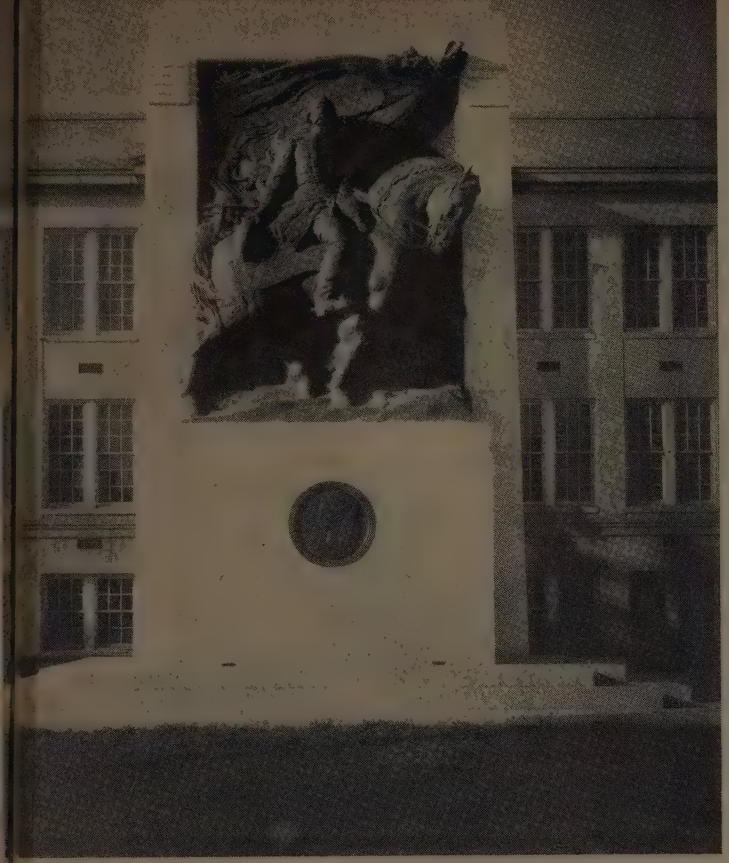
CRAB ORCHARD LAKE (27) is a seven-thousand-acre body of water formed by damming Crab Orchard Creek. It lies between Marion and Carbondale and just south of Carterville and Herrin. Well stocked with fish by the State, limit catches are frequent. Motor boating, canoeing, sail boating, swimming, and bathing are offered. Two auxiliary lakes, Little Grassy and Big Grassy (sometimes called Devil's Kitchen), are being constructed to the south of Crab Orchard Lake.

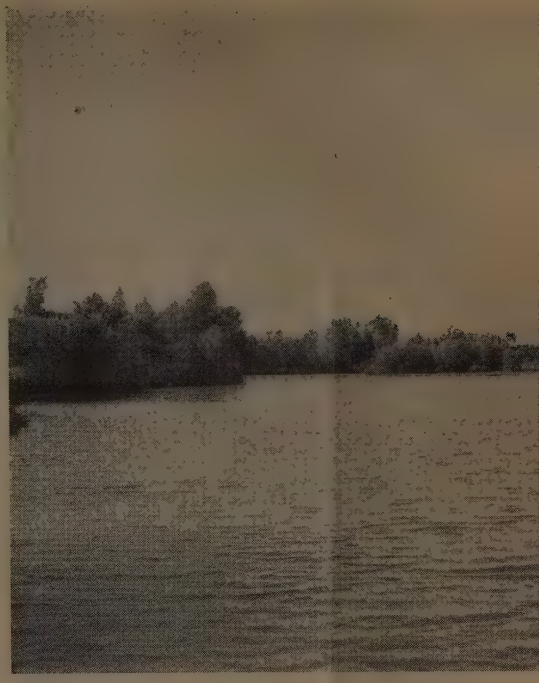
CYPRESS might be called natural bridge land. At the east side of the village stands a natural bridge about 25 feet long and 30 feet high, fragile and graceful. To the west of the settlement in the pasture of Dee George is Rainbow Arch, another natural bridge not as high as the one on the east side of town but more substantial. To the north is another, the smallest of the three. About two hundred and four hundred rods beyond Rainbow Arch are two caves, one large enough to harbor cattle from summer heat. A fine spring nearby and a friendly farmer provide an inviting picnic spot.

CYPRESS SWAMP (60) at one time stretched across Egypt for a goodly number of miles in an east and west direction. The swamp covered more than one hundred thousand acres of land below the Ozark ridge in Johnson, Pulaski, and Massac counties. Giant bald cypress trees, unique among Illinois trees due to the absence of tap roots, were cut by lumbermen standing in boats. Logging and drainage operations have removed most of the cypress trees and the swamp water. Here and there a cypress tree stands a lonely sentinel in the now fertile farm land.

DIXON SPRINGS is a recreational resort with a modern swimming pool, natural amphitheater, and wild forest scenery to invite the outdoor enthusiast. The highest spandrel-type bridge in Illinois carries State 146 over a small stream meandering through rocky outcroppings.

DU QUOIN is in the coal belt of Egypt. Its railroads and industries make for its prosperity. The Du Quoin State Fair, as well known as the Illinois State Fair, draws about





Upper left—Logan Monument, Leon Hermant, sculp
front of Township High School, Murphysboro.
courtesy Bert Burr, Murphysboro.) Upper right—
Lake, stocked with fish. One way of beautifying th
banks of strip mining operations. (Photo by J. W. B
Chicago.) Lower left—Magnolia tree, Cairo. (Photo
E. Aydt, Cairo.) Lower right — Turrets of
Building, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carb
(Photo by Don Miller, Carbondale.)

Key to Numbers

1 Scott Field
2 Bird Haven
3 Lincoln Trail Monument
4 Borah Birthplace
5 Mount Vernon Home Farm
6 Radom
7 Lemen's Fort
8 Fort Chartres State Park
9 Fort Kaskaskia State Park
10 Marys River Covered Bridge
11 Illinois Forestry Hdqtrs.
—Southern Division
12 Hale Orchards
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14 Gallatin Salines
15 Old Slave House
16 Nigger Spring
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18 Buffalo Salt Lick
19 Cave Hill and Cave
20 Stillhouse Hollow
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22 Grindstaff Hollow
23 Pounds Hollow
24 Karbers Ridge Area
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28 Kinkaid Hill
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51 Glendale Area
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54 Illinois Blast Furnace
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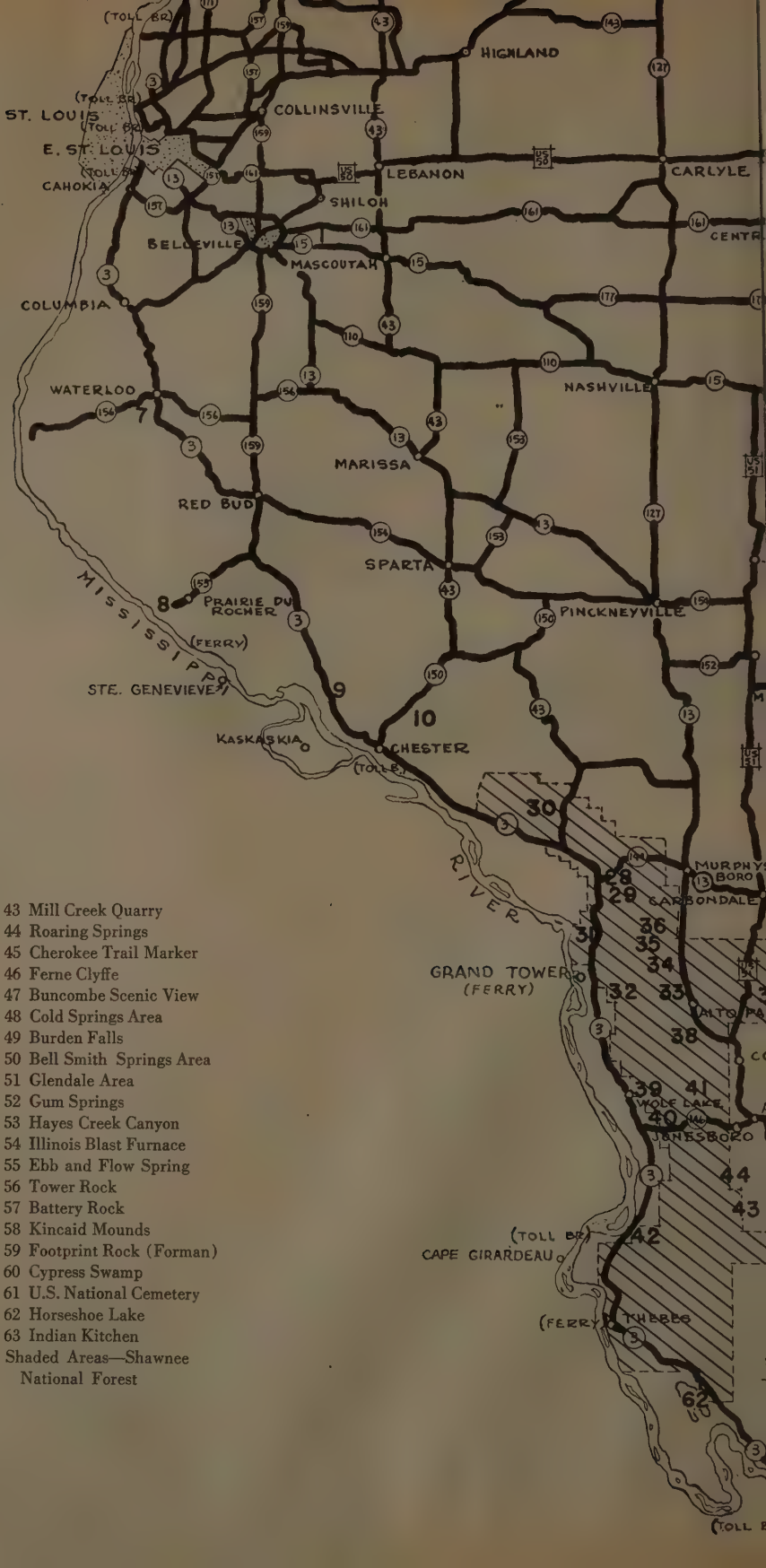
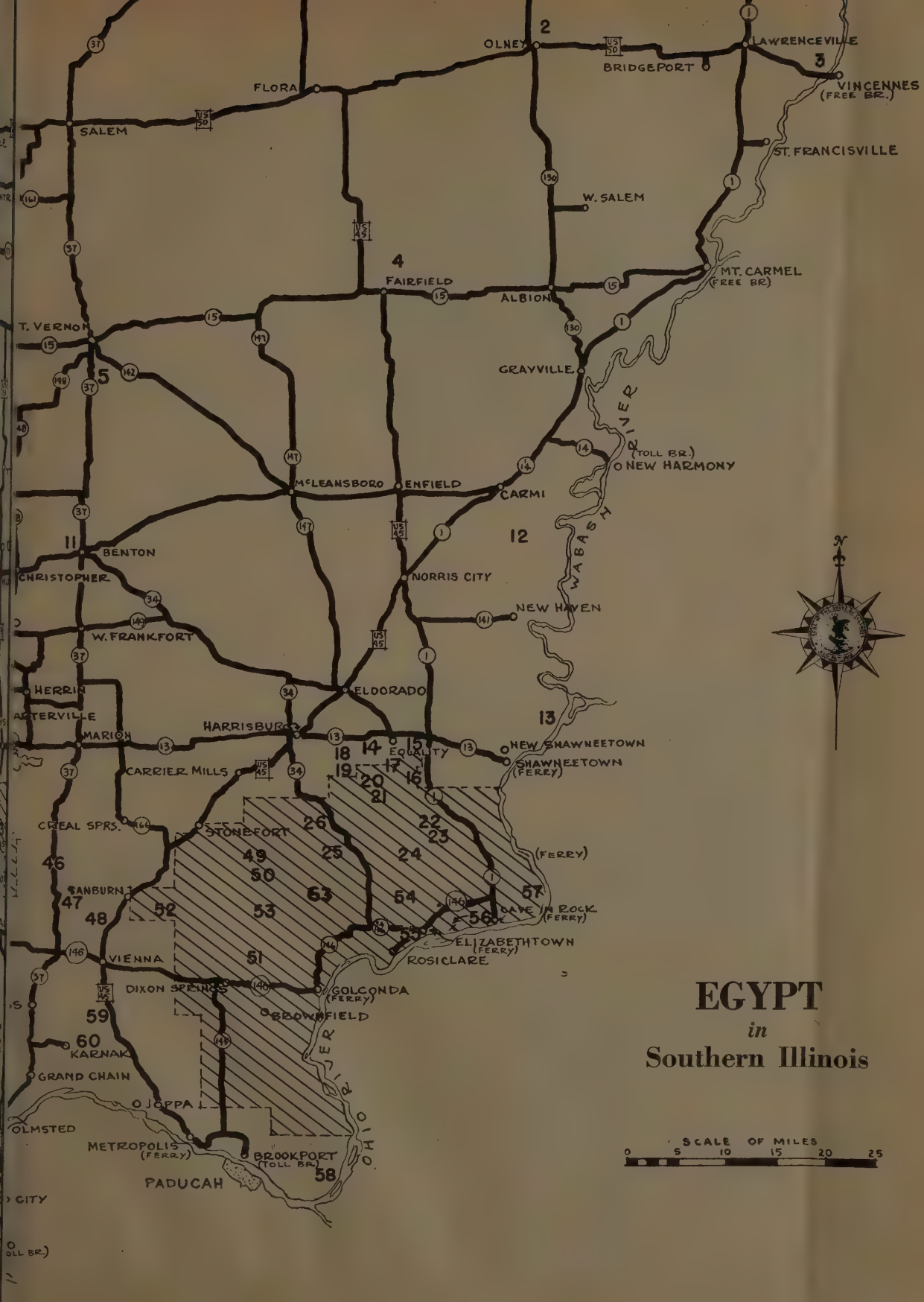
56 Tower Rock
57 Battery Rock
58 Kincaid Mounds
59 Footprint Rock (Forman)
60 Cypress Swamp
61 U.S. National Cemetery
62 Horseshoe Lake
63 Indian Kitchen
Shaded Areas—Shawnee National Forest





EGYPT
in
Southern Illinois

Giant shovel in operation, Pyramid coal mine, largest commercial strip mine in the United States.

as many visitors. Leonard Crunnelle, sculptor, lived in the town as a boy. Joseph R. Harker, president of Illinois Woman's College (now MacMurray College), at Jacksonville, 1893-1905, worked in the coal mines near Du Quoin and then became a teacher in its first public school for Negroes. Du Quoin is the home town of Marlin Hurt, radio comedian.

EBB AND FLOW SPRING (55) is found near a graveled road midway between Rosiclare and Elizabethtown. The spring takes its name from the unusual quirk of nature that causes the water to flow for forty-five minutes and then cease flowing for the same length of time only to repeat the routine throughout the years.

ELIZABETHTOWN, seat of Hardin County, is a quaint river town never defiled by a railroad. It was a major point for steamboats in the roaring river days. The high rocky promontory gives a sweeping view of the bending Ohio River, the Kentucky lowlands and hills. The Rose Hotel perched just back of this observation point was built in 1812. Fluorspar mines are adjacent to the town.

ENFIELD for many years was the home of the Enfield Academy. At the south edge of town along the highway stands the old academy building where former Senator William E. Borah was a student in his youth.

EQUALITY honors its citizen, General Michael K. Lawler of Civil War fame, with a monument erected by the State. The cement portion is in bad condition but the bronze plaque, the work of E. M. Knoblaugh, sculptor, shows good workmanship and design. It stands in a small park.

FAIRFIELD is the seat of Wayne County. On the southwest corner of the courthouse lawn a stone monument with an aluminum plaque relates the story of the first endorsement of Abraham Lincoln as a presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, by a convention which met at Fairfield, March 3, 1860.

FERNE CLYFFE (46) is a wild natural park a half mile southwest of Goreville. Although privately owned it is open to visitors. The one hundred fifty acres furnish the explorer much of interest. Alligator Cave (no alligators), Castle Rock, the Devil's Stairway (no devil), Hawk's Cave, and Pocahontas Spring are some of the attractions.

FLORA was the home of Jonathan Edwards Spilman, composer of the world famous song, *Flow Gently, Sweet Afton.* Flora is the center of the great red-top grass section where the seed is grown commercially.

FOOTPRINT ROCK near Crain (30) is one mile west of Crain on State 3 and one-half mile north on State 151 on the west side of the highway. On the large flat rock are the faint imprints of human feet and those of a three-toed fowl.

FOOTPRINT ROCK near Forman (59) is a sandstone rock about fifteen feet square with eighteen imprints of human feet. It is on the farm of Sherman Evans, two and three-fourths miles east and a little south of the village of Forman. Experts claim some prehistoric persons stood on the footprint rocks in Southern Illinois at a time when the sandstone was soft enough to take impressions. Later the rocks hardened sufficiently to retain the marks.

FORT CHARTRES State Park (8) is four miles west of Prairie du

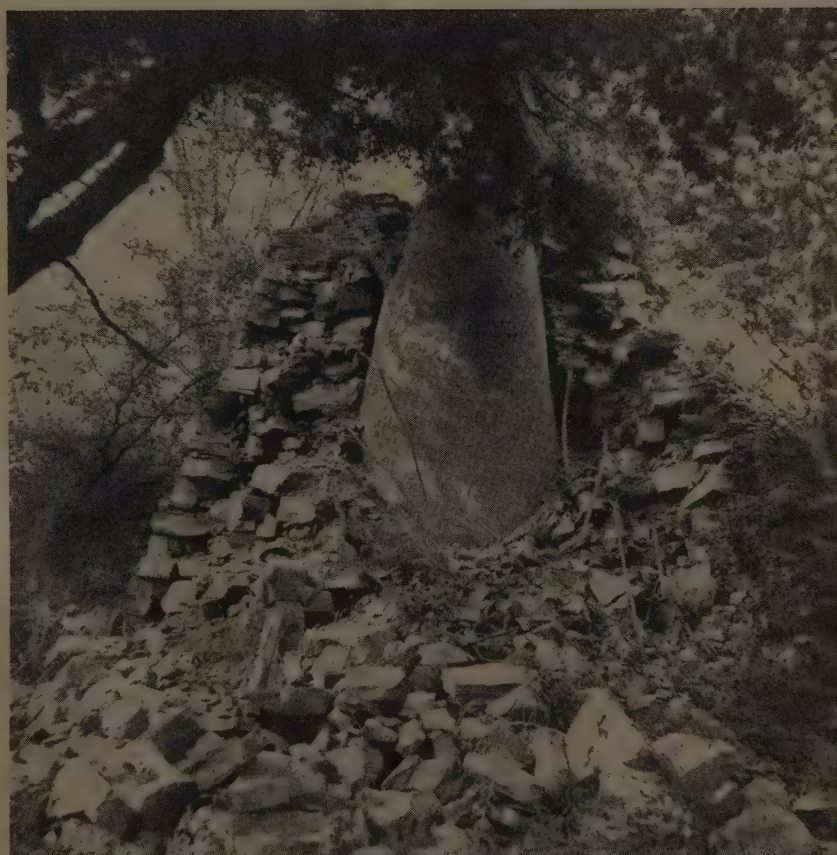
Crab Orchard Lake.
Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew

Rocher on State 155. The entrance gate, the guardhouse, and the chapel, all reconstructed by the State, the foundation outlines of the barracks and other buildings give a good conception of the original fort. Of greatest interest is the original powder magazine built 1753-1756, the oldest structure in the Northwest Territory. A well dug in 1754 still gives good drinking water. A museum contains a selected display of relics and records.

FORT KASKASKIA State Park (9) atop the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River is about four and one-half miles north of Chester on State 3 and west one-half mile. The outline of the breastworks and a few foundation stones of the old fort may be seen. Pierre Menard, first lieutenant governor of Illinois, had his home at the foot of the bluff. Built in 1802 it is remarkably well preserved and is the property of the State. The original furniture and many interesting relics are displayed. In the rear stands the only original slave quarters in existence in Illinois, restored by the State. Northwest of the park proper is Garrison Hill Cemetery, also State-owned. When the Mississippi River changed its course thereby covering the original town of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, the State moved the burials from Kaskaskia Cemetery to a safe location on Garrison Hill. The graves of many pioneers may be found in the cemetery. A bronze tablet on the walls of the new shelter house tells the story of Kaskaskia. A bronze triptych on the wall of the overlook around the shelter house carries the poem *To A Sunken City —Kaskaskia*, by Louis W. Rodenburg, placed by the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

FOUNTAIN BLUFF (31), a hill about four miles long and two miles wide, rises sharply from the bottom lands with the Mississippi River washing its western base. Many springs on the north face, a solid wall of rock rising about two hundred feet, gave the name now applied to the entire elevation. Original settlers used the name "Big Hill." The south face is less abrupt and covered with a fine growth of evergreens. The surface is broken with coves and glens, each a treasure house to the botanist. A forest trail leads from State 3 through Happy Hollow to the top of the western face where the view of the river is superb.

Top—The Marine Ways, Mound City. (Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew.) Bottom—J. W. Myers of Harrisburg looks over the ruins of the old Illinois Blast Furnace in Hardin County. (Photo by J. W. Bristow, Chicago.)



Foot trails and parking spaces have been made.

GALLATIN SALINES (14), important to the salt industry in the early days, were a short distance west of Equality.

GIANT CITY State Park (37) is entered just east of Makanda. With 1163 acres it is one of the most beautiful of Illinois state parks. A short distance inside the park is the site of a prehistoric fort or pound. The road leads past many delightful picnic spots to Giant City, the section that gives the park its name. At some time in the past the gigantic rocks have been split into symmetrical blocks giving the impression of city streets lined with towering skyscrapers. The park lodge is one of the most attractive in the State. Balanced Rock and Devil's Standtable are favorite rock formations.

GLENDALE (51) and adjacent area has many places of interest. Lake Glendale covering eighty acres is a creation of the Shawnee National Forest Service, providing swimming, boating, and fishing. Spout Springs a few miles west was the scene of a recruiting rally by John A. Logan during the early days of the Civil War. The University of Illinois Experiment Station and Erosion Project is designed to study various phases of agriculture. The administration building is of native stone. Jackson's Hollow, about three and one-half miles northwest, is one of Egypt's beauty spots. The Illinois Central Railroad about three miles west passes through three tunnels of a combined length of 10,426 feet.

GOLCONDA, seat of Pope County, has a memorial to Sarah Lusk on the courthouse square. She was a pioneer woman and the operator of Lusk's Ferry across the Ohio River during the early 1800's. The oldest Presbyterian Church organization in Illinois is that of Golconda, organized October 24, 1819. Rauchfuss Hill overlooks Lusk's Creek and the Ohio River.

GRAND TOWER on the east bank of the Mississippi River is directly opposite Tower Rock, which rises a sheer sixty feet from the waters of the river near the Missouri shore. The top is about an acre in extent and the whole, under the jurisdiction of the Federal government, sometimes is called "the smallest national park." Devil's Backbone and Devil's Bake Oven are limestone formations immediately north of Grand Tower's Front Street. Mark Twain commented on the amount of property owned by His Satanic Majesty in the neighborhood. Pig iron was smelted at Grand Tower in the years following the Civil War. Joseph Duncan, later governor of Illinois, lived for some time north of Grand Tower.

GRINDSTAFF HOLLOW and Coulter Spring (22) are a short distance south of Leamington and north of Pounds Hollow on the private grounds of L. O. Trigg. The rock outcropping forms an interesting beauty spot. A foot trail from High Knob lookout tower leads to the springs.

GUM SPRINGS (52) are about three miles northwest of the village of Simpson, at the mouth of a scenic hollow. An Indian pictograph of a buffalo may be seen on a nearby rock.

HALE ORCHARDS (12), the original orchards where the Hale peach was developed, are about five miles southeast of Carmi.

HANGING ROCK (42) near the village of McClure is another of the interesting rock projections of Egypt.

HARRISBURG is one of the major coal centers of Egypt. It is the seat of Saline County. The United States Forest Service has its offices for the Shawnee National Forest at Harrisburg, in charge of Arlie W. Toole. Harrisburg High School is proud of its graduates Jack and Clarence Manders who made such great records in collegiate and professional football.

HAYES CREEK CANYON (53) is north of Glendale and west of Eddyville. The wrinkled walls of the canyon, aged and eroded, are especially beautiful immediately following a rain when water-falls softly veil the canyon sides showing the vari-colored creases in the walls.

HERRIN is one of the important towns in the heart of the coal fields of Egypt. The main business street, Park Avenue, is wide enough to carry eleven automobiles abreast. At the corner of South Legion Boulevard and Poplar Street, a unique marker commemorates the march of George Rogers Clark towards Kaskaskia. A rustic stone seat surmounted by a sundial resting on a mill stone from a pioneer mill on Big Muddy River, carries the informative legend. It is the gift of Violet and Hal W. Trovillion.

HICKORY RIDGE (35), one-half mile west of Etherton, affords a view of many miles of impressive scenery.

HORSESHOE BLUFF (32), six miles southwest of Etherton, is a steep cliff near the junction of Big Muddy River and Cedar Creek.

HORSESHOE LAKE (62), just south of the village of Olive Branch, is a migratory game refuge maintained by the State. It comprises 3600 acres in the territory surrounding and including Horseshoe Lake. In the fall hunters flock to the area to shoot wild fowl, particularly geese.

ILLINOIS BLAST FURNACE (54) was built in 1837 and for thirty years produced pig iron. Another, the Martha Blast Furnace, was erected nearby in 1848 and was operated for nine years. Early settlers in the Ohio valley discovered iron ore in the hills along the river. Iron from these furnaces was transported overland to the river and shipped on boats to manufacturing centers. Nothing remains today of the Martha Blast Furnace. The location is marked by a stone slab giving the pertinent facts. The Illinois Blast Furnace remains in a badly dilapidated condition. Sufficient is left to give the visitor a clear conception of its size and the method of operation. It stands about five miles north of Rosiclare and a short distance to the east.

ILLINOIS FORESTRY Headquarters, Southern Division, of the Conservation Department of Illinois (11) are about two and one-half miles north of Benton on State 37, surrounded by a grove open to the public for picnic use.

INDIAN KITCHEN (63) has one of the seven pounds or prehistoric forts in Egypt. It is the only one with a part of the original wall standing. Indian Kitchen, on the west bank of Lusk Creek, about five miles east of the village of Eddyville over a poor road, is reached by a foot trail. A hazardous rock shelf leads to a grotto.

JONESBORO, seat of Union County, was the scene of the third debate of the famous series between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. It was held September 15, 1858, in a grove about one-fourth mile north of the square at Jonesboro. The site is marked by a stone boulder standing in front of the ranger station of the Shawnee National Forest Service. Kaolin is mined near Jonesboro.

KARBERS RIDGE Area (24) has

many rocks of unusual shapes. Against a backdrop of precipitous cliffs stands Anvil Rock, which resembles a blacksmith's anvil. It stands at the head of Moccasin Hollow about three miles north and west from the village of Karbers Ridge. Three and one-fourth miles southwest of Karbers Ridge is Hick's Dome, an unusual dome-shaped rock rising from the floor of the valley. The only evidence of the existence of a volcano at some prehistoric time in this part of the United States is the volcanic plug sealing the crater of an extinct volcano, located about two and three-fourths miles east of Karbers Ridge. High Knob rises 920 feet above sea level about two miles north of Karbers Ridge. From the top of the knob excellent views are possible of the surrounding scenery. A cave in the east side of High Knob offers opportunity for exploration.

KASKASKIA (new) was settled in the 1890's and preserves the name of the first capital of Illinois. The original town is now submerged beneath the waters of the Mississippi River. The change in the course of the river created an island which is the only part of the State west of the Mississippi River. The village of Kaskaskia is reached over the new toll bridge at Chester, going first to St. Marys, Missouri, then across the old channel of the river to the village. In the Church of the Immaculate Conception, founded at old Kaskaskia in 1700, is the bell given the church in 1741 by Louis XV, king of France. It weighs 650 pounds and stands 22 inches high. The French inscription may be translated "To the people of the Illinois country for their adoration." The lilies of France are a part of the ornament.

KASKASKIA CAMPGROUND (29), below Kinkaid Hill and about a mile west on State 144, is the site of the Kaskaskia Indian village at Sand Ridge where remnants of the Kaskaskia tribe passed their last days in Illinois before their removal westward by the Federal government.

KINCAID MOUNDS (58) are considered one of the important archeological studies in the United States. The University of Chicago owns the site and has explored about

South of Chester on State 3, the Mississippi River in the distance.

Photo by C. Cliff Grindle, Carbo

Above — United States Veterans Administration Facility Hospital, Marion. (Egyptian Key photo.) Below—Orient Mine No. 2, West Frankfort, largest shaft coal mine in the world.

Lincoln Trail Monument, Nellie Walker, sculptor, on west approach Lincoln Memorial Bridge over the Wabash River, on U S 50 east of Lawrenceville.
Photo Illinois Dept. Pub. Wks. & Bldgs.

half of the twenty-odd mounds. They are located about nine and one-half miles east and south of Brookport.

KINKAID HILL (28), about seven miles west of Murphysboro on State 144, furnishes an observation point alongside the highway from which a panoramic view unfolds of the Ozarks of Egypt and Missouri.

LAWRENCEVILLE, seat of Lawrence County, lies in the heart of one of the early oil fields of Illinois. It still is an important figure in the petroleum world. The offices and refinery of the Indian Refining Company are located at the south edge of town. At this plant paraffin-free oil was first produced. Jesse K. Dubois, friend of Lincoln, lived in the county.

LEBANON is the home of McKendree College. One of the three oldest colleges in Illinois, it is located at the west edge of town. Mermaid Inn, popular in the early days, is standing at 112 East St. Louis Street. It was visited by Charles Dickens and praised in his writings. Abraham Lincoln was a frequent guest at the inn. Lebanon was the home of former Governor Augustus C. French, who is buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

LEMEN'S FORT (7) was the familiar name of the home of James Lemen, which stands about three and one-half miles southwest of Waterloo. It is the oldest brick house in Illinois. Of sturdy construction it furnished a place of refuge for the early settlers during the Indian raids. Portholes can be seen in the walls of the first floor. A monument to James Lemen stands in a nearby grove.

LINCOLN TRAIL Monument (3) flanks the west approach of the Lincoln Memorial Bridge which spans the Wabash River at Vincennes, Indiana. The bridge, erected jointly by the states of Indiana and Illinois, is a memorial to Abraham Lincoln and his family where they crosed the Wabash River on their migration from Indiana to Illinois. The monument on the Illinois approach commemorates the journey of the Lincoln family into Illinois. It is a large bas-relief, the work of Nellie Walker, sculptor, with the principal figure that of young Abraham in bronze against a background of stone, showing him trudging beside the ox-drawn covered wagon loaded with the family possessions. The monument is nine and one-half miles east of Lawrenceville on U S 50.

Just across the river in Vincennes is the memorial to George Rogers Clark erected by the state of Indiana.

LITTLE GRAND CANYON (36), a short distance north of the village of Etherton, bulges with many and varied flowers, shrubs, ferns, and trees; a wild natural garden well worth seeing.

LOUISVILLE, seat of Clay County, was the scene of many of the early political efforts of John R. Tanner before he became governor.

MARION, seat of Williamson County, is another of the coal centers of Egypt. Congressman John A. Logan came home to Marion after the battle of Bull Run to make on the public square the speech that held Southern Illinois in the Union, and to begin recruiting the regiment with which he entered the Civil War as a colonel. Mrs. Logan spent her girlhood in the town. Robert G. Ingersoll studied law in Marion during the 1850's while his father held the Presbyterian pastorate. The United States Veterans Administration Facility has erected a veterans hospital at the west edge of town. Built at a cost of $1,275,000, not including the cost of equipment, it has at present a 160 bed capacity which will be increased ultimately to 500 beds. Under the direction of Dr. E. A. Welch, the hospital has a staff of seven medical officers, a dental officer, twenty-two nurses, laboratory and technical assistants, pharmacists, librarians, dieticians, and other assistants. The building carries out the Egyptian motif with a central pyramidal tower and an exterior of terra cotta and brick ornamented with conventional Egyptian designs. A bronze plate at the entrance has a central figure of a Sphinx surrounded by symbols of Illinois Egypt—a coal mine tipple, fruit trees, oil well derricks, and mountain scenery.

MARYS RIVER Covered Bridge (10) is about four miles northeast of Chester on State 150 in a wayside park created by the state highway department. The bridge was built in 1854, as part of a plank road.

McLEANSBORO, seat of Hamilton County, is the home of former Governor John H. Stelle. There are many oil wells in the surrounding country.

METROPOLIS is the seat of Massac County. Robert G. Ingersoll taught school in the log house now covered with weather boarding and standing at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. A shoe repair shop occupies the building. At the east edge of town is Fort Massac State Park. Fort Massac, originally a French outpost in the French and Indian War, was delivered to the British at the close of that war and later was abandoned by them. The State recently has reconstructed the outlines of the old fort. In 1778 George Rogers Clark on his epic making march to Kaskaskia entered Illinois at Massac Creek about a mile upstream from the abandoned fort. A bronze statue of Clark by Leon Hermant, sculptor, surveys the twenty-four mile view of the Ohio River.

MILL CREEK QUARRY (43) is in the area adjacent to the intersection of Mill and Cooper creeks, where Oumiamis Indians for many years obtained their flint for arrowheads. Many Indian graves have been found within a few miles of the quarry.

MOUND CITY, seat of Pulaski County, has many historical places. The General Hospital used during the Civil War remains, although no longer a hospital. On the banks of the Ohio River are the Marine Ways. On them, during the Civil War, many boats were repaired. Several were constructed by James B. Eads (who later built the Eads Bridge at St. Louis) for the gunboat flotilla under the command of Admiral Foote.

MOUNT CARMEL, seat of Wabash County, was the scene of many Indian battles. At one time three tribes contested for the territory. Mounds and village sites may be seen in the Wabash River valley. The Barney's Prairie Church of the Disciples of Christ, about eight miles north of Mount Carmel, was organized in 1819, the first church of that denomination in Illinois.

MOUNT VERNON has a unique architectural gem in the Appellate Court Building, at the west edge of the business district. Built in the form of a Maltese cross, the eye focuses instantly upon twin iron stairways that curve in graceful symmetry to the second floor entrance. Originally designed to be the Supreme Court Building it was made a home of the Appellate Court upon the establishment of the Supreme Court at Springfield. A marker on the wall of the Lincoln Building on Tenth Street relates a visit and speech of Abraham Lincoln at that spot. For many years former Governor Louis L. Emmerson lived in

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"The Talk of So. Illinois"

Mount Vernon. With the recent development of the oil fields in the region Mount Vernon, the seat of Jefferson County, has assumed the atmosphere of an oil metropolis.

MOUNT VERNON GAME FARM (5), five miles south on State 37 from Mount Vernon and one mile east, comprises 784 acres operated by the state of Illinois for the propagation of wild life.

MULKEYTOWN is known for the Silkwood home which stands one mile north of the village. It was built in 1828 as a double log house. Its pegged doors, weather boarding of plank split from oak trees, and hewn oak pillars supporting the rear porches mark its age. It is a private home. For many years it has been known as the "Home of the Quadroon Girl." Silkwood bought the quadroon, Priscilla, from a Cherokee Indian of the group that marched overland to the Indian Territory. This quadroon, freed by Silkwood, lived out her days a respected member of the Silkwood household. Mallows which bloom in the houseyard are mementos of Priscilla's birthplace, grown from seed brought in her apron pocket on her westward journey.

MURPHYSBORO is the seat of Jackson County. General John A. Logan was born on a farm east of the extinct village of Brownsville; the homestead now is a part of Murphysboro. A granite boulder opposite 310 South Seventeenth Street marks the place. An equestrian bronze bas-relief of General Logan stands in front of the Murphysboro Township High School at the west edge of town. A bronze medallion of Mrs. Logan is mounted on the base of the memorial. Leon Hermant was the sculptor. At the southwest edge of the city is Riverside Park where throughout the summer are held weekly band concerts, dramatic productions, and Sunday evening joint religious services. It is claimed Riverside Park has a greater annual attendance than any other park in Illinois outside of Chicago with the exception of Starved Rock State Park. The first commercial coal mine in Illinois was located just south of town on the Big Muddy River.

NASHVILLE, seat of Washington County, is proud of Major General Russell Maxwell, who was born on a farm nearby. He is the highest ranking United States Army officer from Egypt, Illinois, in the present war, and is in command of American troops in Egypt. Africa.

NEW HAVEN is situated on the bottom lands of the Little Wabash River not far from its confluence with the Wabash River. The Graddy House, more than one hundred years old, stands on the main thoroughfare still serving as a hotel. The quaint slumbering old town lives mostly in the glories of its past. Around the village pecan groves grow the famous Wabash paper shell pecans.

Lunch time in Sand Cave.

Photo by W. V. Rathbone

NIGGER SPRING (16) was one of the salt wells of the early days of Egypt. Four miles east of Equality on State 13 and two and one-half miles south on State 1 is an official marker indicating the site. Salt water flowed from certain springs in Egypt and by a process of evaporation salt was obtained for commercial sale.

OLD SLAVE HOUSE (15), four miles east of Equality on State 13 and three-fourths of a mile south on State 1, was known as "Hickory Hill" or the Crenshaw home. A three story structure, the top floor was built for quarters for slaves. Double-decked cells remain as do two whipping posts. Evidence shows that chains were fastened to the walls to keep the slaves from escaping. They were brought into Illinois to toil in the salt works.

OLD STONE FACE (21) is one of the most startling of rock structures in Egypt. From Cave Hill, eight miles south and east of Harrisburg, a trip of a few more miles past Stillhouse Hollow brings into view on Eagle Mountain on the Taylor farm, the perfect likeness of a giant face.

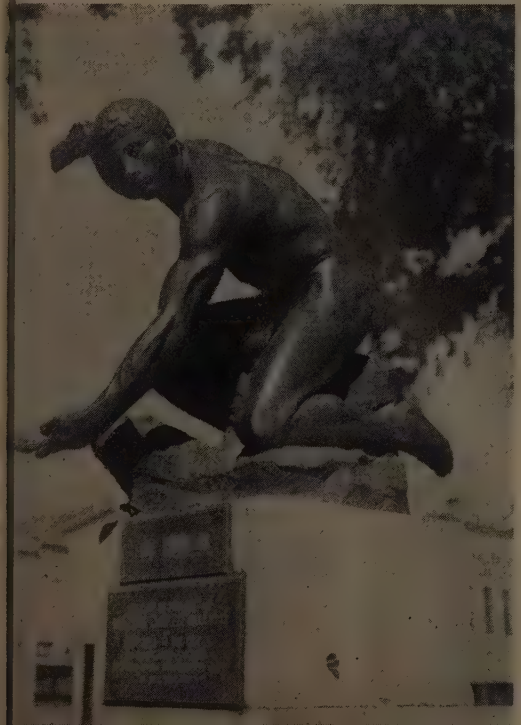
OLMSTED has the only deposits of fuller's earth mined in Illinois. Nearby Lovers' Leap offers a magnificent view of the sweeping Ohio River.

OLNEY was the home of Dr. Robert Ridgway, famous ornithologist and naturalist, whose house and grounds are on the east side of Morgan Street ten blocks south. Olney, seat of Richland County, is widely known as the home of the white squirrels. The albino animals can be seen playing in the trees throughout the town.

PINCKNEYVILLE is the seat of Perry County. A short distance south of town on State 13 the Pyramid Coal Company operates the largest commercial strip mine in the United States. Near Pinckneyville good examples may be seen of reclamation of spoil banks resulting from stripping operations. Mitchell Lodge No. 85, A. F. and A. M., Pinckneyville, made John A. Logan a Master Mason in 1869.

PINE HILLS Skyline Drive (39) is a five mile drive along the crest of the ridges of the Illinois Ozarks which affords views of unsurpassed beauty. The full luscious valley of the Mississippi River unfolds to the west and the undulating green hills and valleys of the Egyptian Ozarks

Top—Kinkaid Hill west of Murphysboro on State 144, showing Mississippi River bluffs and Missouri hills in the background. (Photo by Roger Q. Kimmel, Murphysboro.) Lower left—The Hewer, George Gray Barnard, sculptor, Cairo. (Photo courtesy Cairo Association of Commerce.) Lower right—Giant City State Park, showing the area that gave the park its name. (Photo Illinois Dept. Pub. Wks. & Bldgs.)



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Bandshell in Riverside Park — Murphysboro

spread to the east and south. From Wolf Lake on State 3 the road runs east over the lowlands and then turns north for some distance beneath the towering chalk cliffs with southern pine growing from crevices in the steep face of the rock. By a gradual winding ascent the drive reaches the top of the ridge and continues along the crest for some distance. The shelter house on the top of McGee Hill probably affords the best view of the many offered.

POMONA NATURAL BRIDGE (33) is an oddity of nature about two miles northwest of the village of Pomona. The rock bridge crosses a small stream with a span of 76 feet, 3 inches, and a width varying from 9 to 12 feet.

POUNDS HOLLOW (23) in the eastern section of the Shawnee National Forest is enjoyed by fishermen and nature lovers. Indians or some earlier race erected seven stone forts or pounds in Southern Illinois. Some authorities contend they were forts, more claim they were pounds for the trapping and slaying of wild animals, mostly buffaloes. One such crumbling wall at Pounds Hollow gives the area its name. The United States Forest Service has built a dam in the stream to give a mountain lake effect, and to provide facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing. The Pounds is reached by a graveled road west three miles from State 1 just south of Gibsonia.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER has the Creole house, the only remaining example of true Creole architecture in Illinois. In the old French town many of the customs of the early days are continued.

RADOM (6) is in an area settled by Polish immigrants after the Civil War. General John B. Turchin, Russian immigrant, a one-time soldier of the czar and later a hero in the Union Army, was instrumental in bringing the Poles to this section. He lived in Radom for many years.

RED BUD is a community which truly lives up to its name. In the spring thousands of red bud trees burst into brilliant bloom in the vicinity.

ROARING SPRING (44) is about five and one-half miles south of Anna on the M. J. Sensmeyer farm. Amid sixty acres of forest land the roar of the spring is heard distinctly.

ROSICLARE on the Ohio River nestles among the many fluorspar mines and is the metropolis of the industry. The vital mineral is found in deposits which extend under the river into Kentucky. Ninety per cent of the fluorspar mined in the United States comes from the region. Lead and zinc are found in the ore.

SALEM welcomes many visitors who come to the seat of Marion County to see the birthplace and boyhood home of William Jennings Bryan, 408 South Broadway, which is now maintained as a museum. Large oil fields adjacent to the town cause many supply companies to maintain depots in Salem.

SALTPETER CAVE (34) is a cavern of great size on Tomcat Hill on the Grammer farm two and one-half miles south of Etherton. A great overhang makes a large protected space used by outlaws during the Civil War days.

SANBURN is visited by flower lovers who seek the natural fern garden on the cliffs one mile west.

SCOTT FIELD (1), one of the first aviation training centers of the United States Army, is about eight miles east of Belleville.

SHAWNEE LAKES (13), northeast of Shawneetown along the river, are Black, Big, Round, Long, Fish, and Feehrer Lakes. Other small lakes are in the region. Good fishing and other water sports attract many visitors.

SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST (shaded areas) is in two sections,

Natural bridge, Bell Smith Springs Area.

Photo by W. V. Rathb

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one on the west side and the other on the east side of Egypt. Under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service plantings of new trees are made, cuttings supervised, fire protection exercised, and all efforts made to extend the development of forest growth in the district.

SHAWNEETOWN (new) is about four miles from the original town, far enough from and above the Ohio River to be safe from the flood menace. The courthouse built of native stone stands at the extreme end of the mall. In the courtroom a large mural depicts the arrival of La Fayette at Shawneetown. Side panels show General Thomas Posey, Revolutionary War hero, and Albert Gallatin for whom the county was named.

SHAWNEETOWN has fought the Ohio River throughout its existence. It is below the level of the river, protected therefrom by levees. Quaint and historic, the town attracts the lovers of the past. Down stream from the center of the town, against the levee, stands the Marshall house in which the first bank in Illinois was opened in 1816. The house built in 1812 was the third brick house in Illinois. Later the bank was moved to a new structure in the business center. Erected in 1839 it is of Greek Revival style of architecture with five Doric columns at the front. Now the property of the State, it is planned to rehabilitate it for use as a museum. In the Posey Building, southwest corner of State 13 and Main Street, Robert G. Ingersoll had his law office for several years. General La Fayette visited Shawneetown in 1825. In Westwood Cemetery are the graves of General Thomas Posey, of Revolutionary War fame, and John McLean, the first congressman from Illinois and later United States senator. General John A. McClernand made his home in Shawneetown until the Civil War. The second newspaper in Illinois, established in 1818 by Eddy and Kimmel, was known successively as the *Shawnee Chief*, *Illinois Emigrant*, and *Illinois Gazette*. About four miles west of town stands Sugar Loaf Mound, the largest of several Indian mounds in the vicinity. The ferry across the Ohio River was established in 1814. In 1937 when the Ohio River reached a record height, Shawneetown suffered severely. As a result a plan was formulated to move the town to higher ground about four miles distant.

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SHILOH is proud of the Shiloh Methodist Church which is the oldest Methodist organization in Illinois, organized in 1807 by Bishop McKendree.

SPARTA was a very important station on the Underground Railroad before the Civil War.

STILLHOUSE HOLLOW and Bluffs (20) with a cave, a spring, and much wild beauty beckon the outdoor lover to the region about eight miles southeast of Harrisburg.

STONEFORT has kept as a monument the millstones of the old Garris Mill, shipped from France, brought up the inland rivers, and then hauled overland by oxen. About four miles east of town are the remains of a prehistoric fort or pound.

TAMAROA has Maple Lawn Gardens on the southeast edge of town which are noted for the production of narcissuses, daffodils, jonquils, and peonies. The total output is sold in carlots to buyers in the major cities. The height of the season is about Easter. John A. Logan attended Locust Hill Academy, which operated from 1839 to 1846 south of the town.

THEBES, a typical southern river town, hangs on the Mississippi River bluffs. Halfway up the cliff clings the old courthouse. Erected in 1848, when Thebes was the seat of Alexander County, the landmark is used today as a public library. Three stories high on the front facing the river and two stories high in the rear, it is a picturesque relic of the river days. Edna Ferber drew some of her material for her novel *Show Boat* from the immediate vicinity of Thebes.

TOWER ROCK (56), approximately halfway between Elizabethtown and Cave-in-Rock, was known on the inland waters by the men of the paddle-wheel boats. The distinctive rock stands along the Ohio River shore.

UNION COUNTY State Forest (41) which includes the Thompson Tree Nursery is used by the State to grow most of the plantings for the beautification of its parks, drives, highways, and beauty spots in the southern half of Illinois. Shelter houses, fountains, benches, and picnic accommodations make this 3555 acre tract a favored one in western Egypt. Included in the area is the farm where the State propagates wild turkeys. The forest is reached three miles west from Jonesboro on State 146 and north on a graveled road.

UNITED STATES National Cemetery (61), about a mile west of Mound City, contains the graves of 5686 Northern soldiers. In the cemetery are the graves of General John B. Turchin and his wife with a monument commemorating their Civil War careers. The Illinois Soldiers Monument stands in the cemetery.

VIENNA is the seat of Johnson County. George Rogers Clark and his men camped their first night out from Massac Creek at Indian Point, six miles south on U S 45.

WALTONIAN AREA (26) was designed primarily as a place for the followers of Izaak Walton. Sally Hollow, sometimes called Lockwood Hollow, offers many beauty spots for the explorer. The area is entered from State 34 about one and one-half miles south of Rudement.

WATERLOO, seat of Monroe County, is one of the old towns of Illinois. Its many native stone

Bald Knob near Alto Pass.

Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew

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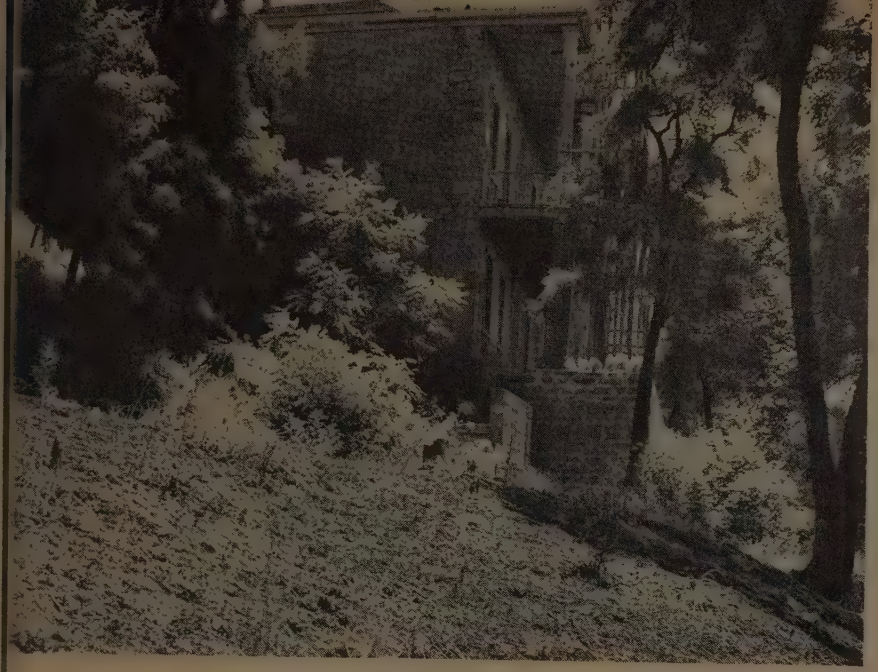
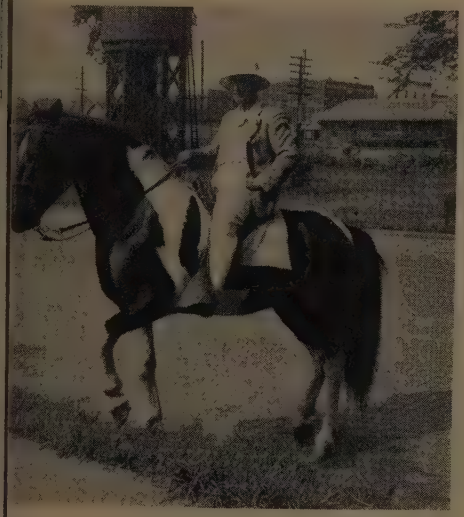


Upper left — Old courthouse, Thebes. (Photo courtesy Brig. Gen. Wm. McAndrew.) Center left—Ready for a morning canter over Egyptian paths. (Egyptian Key photo). Center right — Entrance to cave, Cave-in-Rock State Park. (Photo by W. V. Rathbone. Bottom—The Circle, Zeigler, a coal town in Egypt. (Photo by Daniel D. Reeves, Zeigler.)



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houses date back to the early days when German immigrants settled in the community. William H. Bissell, first Republican governor of Illinois, lived in Waterloo for many years. William R. Morrison, whose tariff policy gave him his nickname of "Horizontal Bill," was a beloved citizen of the town. His home now houses the public library.

WEST FRANKFORT is another of the great coal mine centers of Egypt. Just north of the city on State 37 is Orient Mine No. 2, the largest shaft coal mine in the world. Just west of town on State 149 a monument on the south side of the highway marks the last battle between Indian tribes fought in this part of Illinois. The Shawnee killed most of the Kaskaskia warriors and drove the remnant of the tribe across the Little Muddy River to the protection of their white friends along the Mississippi.

WEST SALEM was settled in 1838 by German Moravians who came from North Carolina. The Moravian Church at West Salem was organized May 25, 1844. The Easter sunrise service is the only Moravian service of that nature in the State. In the original Moravian Cemetery, on the grave of Emma Pfeil, is a marker claimed to be the world's smallest tombstone, measuring 5⅞ by 10½ by 2 inches.

WILD CAT HILLS (17) across Saline River not far from Equality are rugged, timbered hills which invite exploration.

WILLIAMS HILL (25) stands 1065 feet above sea level, the highest elevation in Egypt. A good forest road makes the top easily accessible. In all directions may be seen the splendor of the Egyptian Ozarks. Williams Hill is reached fourteen miles south of Harrisburg on State 34 to Herod and west about three miles on a good graveled road.

Top—New toll bridge over the Mississippi River at Chester, completed 1942. (Courtesy Chester Herald-Tribune.) Bottom—Covered bridge over Marys River, northeast of Chester, on State 150, erected 1854. (Egyptian Key photo.) The two bridges, not more than six miles apart, offer a sharp contrast in methods of travel and bridge construction. They represent almost a span of a century.

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AN OLD LANDMARK PASSES

By Katharine Quick Griffith

Egypt has just lost one of her famous landmarks. A bit of history, a few personal memories, a nostalgic record of a famous hotel.

THE Halliday Hotel stood at the southern end of the original Illinois Central Railroad, in the southeastern corner of Cairo, facing Ohio Street and the Ohio River. It was approximately at the foot of the third principal meridian, that fascinating imaginary line which begins about six hundred feet south and east of the site of the building and which for surveying purposes, splits our state south to north. One can never forget the individualism of the Halliday, the show of pioneer grandeur, and the customs of "way back when."

We would arrive on the train which ran just inside the Ohio River levee to stop in front of the hotel. After registering in the huge book, we were escorted by a grinning dark-hued boy to the antiquated elevator. We sat on a plush seat while the attendant pulled the ropes and the elevator crawled, oh so slowly, up to our floor. If we drew a room on the east front we could look down on the river and frequently view the decks of a steamer tied up to the wharf below. Beautiful were the nights when the stars sparkled and the moon cast a long comet streamer across the expanse of the water.

We'd go down stairs for supper in that half-block long dining room with its floor scrubbed so repeatedly it was a rich mellow ivory, and with long tables seating a dozen persons. We always saw tripe listed on the menu, and fish, of course. Where else did you ever see tripe served? After supper we took a walk—maybe up the steps over the flood prevention wall and down on the other side to the water's edge—river and fish smells, croaking frogs, darkies singing, boats, and wobbling lights.

Then we would walk up "The Levee," properly named Ohio Street, to the business district of Cairo. Along the broad flagstone sidewalks we passed the hangouts of the river habitues where sounds of ribaldry and the smell of frying fish filled the air. Inside one could see Negroes dancing to the plunking of banjos. The *St. Louis Blues* and the *Memphis Blues* have been written but someone overlooked a bet, why not the *Cairo Blues?*

Back at the hotel we would look the place over, never tiring of the stories of the Civil War days when U. S. Grant roomed in 215 and "his officers occupied the hotel from cellar to garret." Grant from his window in Room 215 watched the soldiers in Fort Defiance and looked across the fort and the "flat" to the confluence of the two great rivers, the Ohio and the Mississippi. The hotel was called the St. Charles then. Its occupants, with Fort Defiance one thousand feet south, and the gunboats of the Western Flotilla in the harbor, were the great interest of the townsfolk from September 1861 through April 1862. The ladies' lounge had been Grant's private office and now its walls and those of the lobby were hung with pictures of steamers and gunboats, of officers and famous persons, framed drawings from Leslie's Weekly, and Currier and Ives prints. "Grant's Bar" in the Silver Tap Room retained its Civil War interest.

Given birth in February 1857, the St. Charles Hotel was two years in building due to two disasters which affected the progress. Thirty tons of slate for its roof were lost enroute when the river steamer *Colonel Crosman* burst its boiler and sank near New Madrid, Missouri, on February 4, 1858. Seepage during the flood of June 1858 caused a portion of a brick wall to collapse. The hotel was completed in January 1859. It was heralded by the *Guide Americain*, published in Paris, France, that year, as one "which would honor the finest city of both worlds." The hotel's five stories cornered with stone quoins and surmounted by a mansard roof with dormer windows and an ornate cupola commanded attention from passing steamers. There was no highway travel in those days. The wrought iron front porch welcomed the traveler from rail and river.

Under the pavement on the Ohio Street side of the basement were eight cells which legend says were storage cellars used by the Underground Railroad before the Civil War for hiding fugitive slaves and used during the war for confining Confederate prisoners.

After the war the hotel had its troubles and changed ownership several times, finally being bought by Halliday Brothers in 1881. It was then that the name was changed and the building remodeled. The south wing was added in 1908.

Would that the old lobby floor could have talked before the building became its own funeral pyre and have told us of the many famous personages who had crossed its boards. Not only talked of Generals Grant, McClellan, McClernand, and Logan, and Admiral Foote and others of the war, but of James B. Eads who built gunboats and bridges; of our country's presidents, Garfield, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft; of our state's governors; and of the many celebrities of stage and concert and lecture platform who stopped at the hotel.

When we were ready to leave the bell boys hustled our baggage onto the waiting train and we climbed aboard. The train backed up to the Y and headed north, out of the delta, across the Ozarks.

Eighty-six years of usefulness is not to be disdained by anyone. The old Halliday Hotel, stranded and forsaken at the southern tip of town in the northward movement of the business district, was destroyed by fire February 22, 1943. So passed a historic landmark of Egypt.

EGYPTORIALS

Not Dry Rot!

A bill is before the Illinois General Assembly to permit the Southern Illinois Normal University to become the University of Southern Illinois. The effect of the passage of this bill would make possible the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Arts by the school.

We cannot find a reason for a legislator to vote against this bill. The cost to the tax payers practically would be nil. The savings to hundreds of citizens would run into thousands of dollars annually. As the school is set up at the present time a resident of Egypt who desires a higher education must go elsewhere unless he intends to teach. As a result many of our young people forego a college training. The cost of transportation and the inability to commute home for week end savings are prohibitory.

A good board of directors of a progressive business constantly looks to the future. Plans are made for growth, new fields for development are sought, latent markets are opened. Egypt is growing as is the rest of the State. Many persons feel a student for a bachelor degree fares better at a smaller school where he can receive some individual attention. In the next few years more students will want college training than ever before. We must start to prepare for that growth now.

There are many prospects for higher education right here in Egypt if facilities are furnished. Can the board of directors of the State of Illinois afford to ignore such a quantity of prospects?

It will be a great advance for Egypt to have such an educational institution in her center, drawing students from all over her own lands and from the western half of Kentucky and the southeastern section of Missouri. It will help to increase the prosperity of Egypt and that in turn will bring additional revenue to the State's cash drawer.

The few crumbs cast upon the Egyptian waters will bring back many fold in health, wealth, happiness. and well educated American citizenry.

Taps

"Mac" is gone.

Egyptians generally will know to whom we refer. The young men of Egypt who have attended Southern Illinois Normal University know. The members of the Illinois Reserve Militia know. The civic leaders know.

Brigadier General William A. McAndrew spent thirty years at Southern in the physical education department. Never a seeker of the limelight, "Mac" was a greater influence in Egypt than many were aware. He molded character. He inspired men. He was a true American.

Egypt has lost an honored citizen. Southern Illinois Normal University has lost a strong man from her faculty. The youth of Egypt have lost an understanding mentor. We have lost a friend.

Good-bye, Mac, we'll all try to carry on.

A Diagnosis

Egypt was the first part of Illinois to be settled. The first capital of the State was in Egypt. Nine of our first ten United States senators were from Egypt. Nine of our first eleven governors, seven of our first eight lieutenant governors, and seven of our first eight secretaries of state were from Egypt.

What of today? We had the bulge on the rest of the State but we lost our grip. Whose fault was it? Why has this happened?

It seems to us we are suffering from complications. Complications of inhibitions, self pity, conceit, and jealousies. We have become inhibited through lack of good transportation facilities in the past; we have as a result of our retarded growth become subject to self pity and the negative psychology; we have built up a false conceit that tells us we have the best but want to keep it for ourselves, that we do not want to be cramped in our ways of living, that we have forebears rooting back further in Illinois soil than the rest of the State; we are afraid our sister city or town will get some of the patronage or pap or advantages we will not get, so we cannot cooperate; we are jealous of the new dress our neighbor county is getting for her seat of justice; we are afraid Sam Jones will get more business in his town than we are getting in ours; we are thinking continuously as individuals, not as a geographical entity.

The above diagnosis may be subject to great and violent disagreement. But the facts are plain. Egypt has not progressed economically, intellectually, spiritually, or financially as have the other sections of Illinois. Therefore something must be wrong, must need adjustment. Fortunately there is nothing organically wrong. A few pills, a little exercise, a good course in psychiatry, a bushel or so of vitamine capsules and Egypt will be again in the front of the procession.

The trouble is within ourselves. We have grown soft. We have grown content. We have lost that courage rising out of ambition.

Egypt has the right, the might, the fight. Let us get what is our due. Let us awaken from our lethargy. Let us cast aside our petty jealousies and present a united front. Let us put aside forever the role of mendicant.

Our ancestors had a great deal to do with making our State. What are we doing for Illinois and for Egypt?

Never Little!

Frequently we come across a reference to "Little Egypt." To this we most emphatically object. The correct name for the area in Southern Illinois is "Egypt." The area is not small geographically, industrially, nor intellectually.

Let every one make a decided effort to correct any speaker or writer who uses the term "Little Egypt." There is a psychological difference. For many years Egyptians have been bothered with their own inhibitions. The time has come to throw these out of the window. Egypt is here, is here to be a mighty force in Illinois. It is not little.

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